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Base Swapping Foreseen; Germans Plugging Gaps; Boston Prepared for Raid

The World's Day—March 2, 1943

Washington: Leased Bases May Become Permanent

British bases on lease to the United States would become permanent United States possessions under swapping arrangements in a Lend-Lease amendment being drafted by Senator Tydings (D) of Maryland.

The Senate Military Affairs Committee again postponed a showdown vote on a bill to halt induction of farm workers into the armed services as Selective Service officials joined the War Department in opposition to the measure.

An over-all 20 per cent pay-roll deduction from taxable income of more than 30,000,000 wage and salary earners has been tentatively approved by the House Ways and Means Committee. The Ruml skip-a-year plan was sidestepped.

Political contributions by labor organizations and corporations would be prohibited under a bill introduced in the House by Representative Hoffman (R) of Michigan.

Striking war workers could be ordered back to work by draft boards and be inducted into the armed services if they refused, under a bill introduced in the Senate by Senator Byrd (D) of Virginia.

A Victory Fund goal of $13,000,000,000 has been set for the second major sales drive to start April 12, Secretary Morgenthau said.

The House Rules Committee cleared the way for a House vote probably next week on the Hobbs antiracketeering bill, bitterly opposed by organized labor, which would amend the 1934 antiracketeering Act by specifically defining robbery and extortion in interstate commerce.

In Europe: Nazis Reflecting 'Invasion' Fears

Transformation of free workers into slaves in Norway, Greece, the Netherlands and Bohemia-Moravia is seen as reflection of German "invasion" fears and continued hostility of subject peoples. [First page, second section.]

Dr. Han Thomsen, newly appointed German Ambassador in Sweden, has presented his credentials to King Gustaf V.

Axis seen in determined effort to keep Italy in war and to rally Italian people behind Fascist Party. [Page 7.]

With General Franco as chairman, the Council of Spanish Ministers has assembled for conferences during the coming week, the subject of which has not been made public.

A proposal by the Pope to ban some forms of warfare might be the subject of conferences between Pope Pius and Archbishop Spellman of New York, the Swiss Telegraph Agency reported from Rome.

New England: Boston Prepared for Air Raid

Radio comment from Germany implying that Boston, New York and Washington "may not be safe" from bombing, came as no surprise to the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety, whose director, J. W. Farley, announced, "Our Army Intelligence Service has made us aware of this danger. We now have 432,000 people enrolled in the civilian defense organization of the State."

Abolition of the State Alcohol Beverage Control Commission would open the door to graft and political favoritism, the Legislative Committee on Legal Affairs was told today at a hearing on a bill to place all matters concerning alcoholic beverages with local licensing authorities.

Ban on pleasure driving in Massachusetts will probably be lifted in about three weeks, it was reliably reported today. [Page 2.]

Greater Boston milk dealers today unanimously voted to oppose any stoppage of the regular supply and delivery of milk in this area, at the same time approving increase in price to producers. [Page 2.]

National: 600 Soft-Coal Miners Call Off Strike

A six-day strike by more than 600 soft coal miners of the Pittsburgh Coal Company was called off by the miners. Their vote did not recede from demands for prompt draft induction of an unmarried worker who the company says is indispensable.

The Union Stock Yard and Transit Company, operator of the Chicago Live Stock Market, announced it would conduct a fat stock show again this year and would add classes for 4-H Club members and Future Farmers of America. The show will be held during the first week of December in place of the International Live Stock Exposition, which was canceled last year for the duration.

Canada: Mackenzie King Seen Making Another Bid

Pre-election year maneuvers in Canada held to indicate that W. L. Mackenzie King intends to make what may be his last bid for the premiership next year or in the first part of 1945. [Page 9.]

Americas: President of Chile Plans U. S. Visit

President Rios of Chile probably will visit the United States early in May, he announced through his secretary.

The Costa Rican Congress unanimously authorized President Calderon Guardia to visit Mexico and Cuba.

In Mexico, the Federal District Union Council has suggested that Mexico pay the United States for Lend-Lease goods by turning over German business houses.

Reported landings from U-boats of spies and saboteurs along Brazil's "bulge" are cited as causes for an order by the police chief at João Pessoa in the State of Parahyba to arrest all persons who could not readily be identified in a coastal belt 15 miles wide.

Far East: Tokyo Expecting More 'Doolittle' Raids

Tokyo's apprehension of more Doolittle raids is apparent in promise of Japanese Finance Minister Okinobu Kaya that the Government will provide "more adequate" protection for the city.

A Japanese outbreak at a prisoner of war camp in New Zealand resulted in 48 Japanese killed and 63 wounded, after the Japanese armed with improvised weapons, attacked the guards.

Finland: Ministers to Vatican and Reich Return

The Bern Radio said in a broadcast picked up by CBS that the Finnish Ministers to the Vatican and Germany had just returned to Helsingfors. The Minister to Stockholm also was reported returning.

The possibility that the envoys might discuss a cessation of Finnish-Russian hostilities was supported by the belief in informed quarters that President Ryti had left the door open to a separate peace in his inaugural address yesterday.

Acting Secretary of State Sumner Welles conferred for half an hour yesterday with Finnish Minister Hjalmar J. Procope. Mr. Welles also was understood to have discussed the Finnish situation with British Ambassador Halifax.

India: Gandhi Fast Ends Tonight at 11:30 E. W. T.

Mohandas K. Gandhi will complete his 21-day fast tomorrow at 9 a. m. (11:30 p. m. Tuesday night, Eastern War Time) and return to his status as a political prisoner whom no one is permitted to visit.

No Indian flare-up is anticipated by the British when Gandhi ends his fast, and he will remain in confinement unless willing to recant and withdraw any threat of opposition, say British authorities.

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Weather Predictions

Much Colder

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2.

Dimout Hours

Dimout begins Tuesday at 7:04 p. m.; ends Wednesday at 6:48 a. m.
Dimout begins Wednesday at 7:05 p. m.; ends Thursday at 6:47 a. m.

Radical Menu Changes Faced By 'Eaters Out'

Hotel and restaurant men promise plentiful supply of nonrationed foods after readjustments.

By Everett M. Smith
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Greater Bostonians who dine out in hotels and restaurants were today assured that although menus will be sharply readjusted to include some modifications in the menus of meats, sugar, and butter, there will still be a plentiful supply of non-rationed foods on the bill of fare.

At the same time, the public was highly complimented by leading hotel and restaurant proprietors for the way in which it had taken food rationing, labor shortages, and the necessarily curtailed menus in its stride.

Hotel and restaurant men, as well as bakers, boarding-house proprietors, and those who purchase food for institutions such as hospitals and jails, are this week following the footsteps of the nation's housewives, and are registering for rationed food items.

Rulings Made

The Office of Price Administration has laid down some very exact and rather complicated rules for those who serve food to John Q. Public and his family. But, the net result is about the same as the rationing of food for those who eat at home—about a 50 per cent cut in canned or processed fruits and vegetables. And meat rationing will follow for the eating places, just as it will go into effect for the householder.

With relation to hotel rooms, food, and service, Glenwood J. Sherrard, President of the City of Boston Hotel Association, and proprietor of the Parker House and Bellevue Hotel, expressed appreciation for the way in which the public had reacted to the situation. "They seem to be very sympathetic with our problems, for they know that our problems are the same as those they face in their own lines of business.

"We should like to have the public know that we appreciate their co-operation and patience, particularly in the matter of service," he said.

Conference Held

John W. Stokes, President of the Massachusetts Restaurant Association, just back from a State-wide conference of restaurant owners in Worcester, where OPA rulings were discussed, expressed similar satisfaction for the way in which the public had co-operated.

"As a matter of fact, when we started limiting the amount of sugar and coffee, we had their co-operation. Most everybody saw the reason for such curtailment, and there were very few complaints."

The meeting in Worcester, he added, was the biggest and most representative gathering of its kind in the State. "More than 300 restaurant, owners were there from every important city in Massachusetts," he said. With an OPA official there to answer questions, restaurant men pledged their support of the Government's rationing program.

"The average restaurant man, when he knows what the situation

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1,000 Tons of Bombs Smash Berlin; Russians Launch New Drive in North; Allies Ready for Any Japanese Move

Associated Press Radiophoto

When They Fight Together, They're Pals

United States Army Air Force fighter pilots such as the group above are seeing action in the North African desert, distributed among the Royal Air Force and the South African Air Force to learn the business of desert warfare. This group is talking with an RAF pilot just returned from a flight. The Colonel who commands the Americans leans against the wing.

Air superiority is due to decide issue in the Pacific — Easy gains by Japanese over.

By W. E. Lucas
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor with the Allied Forces in the Southwest Pacific

SOMEWHERE IN AUSTRALIA, March 2—The warning from General MacArthur's headquarters of considerable reinforcement of Japanese forces in the island perimeter enveloping northern Australia invites two conclusions.

First, the Japanese main preparations seem to be on this front.

Second, such assemblage of a major force indicates that Japan is taking up a position in readiness for either an offensive or defensive move.

For some weeks now it has been obvious that unusual activity has been afoot from Timor to the northern Solomons.

Allied Air Offensive

To counter this, a sustained Allied aerial offensive has been in progress for more than six weeks.

Damage was inflicted on seven warships, 20 cargo ships and seven smaller vessels. At the same time 28 Japanese fighters and seven bombers were destroyed and another 11 fighters damaged and probably destroyed.

Never before have so many attacks been made within such a short period by General MacArthur's air force over such a wide area and against such widely dispersed targets.

If it wasn't clear before it is now obvious that this large-scale offensive has been aimed at putting knots in Japanese plans in this area, whatever they may be.

There can be no doubt that the Japanese have been building up around the shores of the Australian continent. Whereas before they were satisfied with one or two strategically placed bases covering their main operations in the area north of Darwin or in New Guinea and the Solomons front, they have now established themselves at dozens of posts all along this 2,000-mile arc.

Is Japan Strong Enough?

Obviously the Japanese are preparing for something. Whether it is for an offensive from their side, or an offensive from the other side, remains to be seen.

A guess at future developments can be made by an estimate of enemy land and air forces covering this front.

As far as his air force is concerned there has recently been a stronger reaction to some of our far-flung attacks against his shipping and airfields. But still the Japanese haven't tried to interfere seriously with the widespread missions of our bombers and fighters.

This doesn't mean that the enemy hasn't the strength to challenge us or hasn't numbers held in reserve which could be quickly brought into the battleline wherever he wants them.

In fact, it is probable that he is conserving his air power for specific purposes and that he has

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Allied airmen hit Reich sixth night in row—United Nations gain ground in Tunisia.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor
From Associated Press And other direct news dispatches

The RAF swooped down on Berlin last night, dropping at least twice as much explosive as the Luftwaffe unloosed upon London in the greatest of its raids.

Britain's biggest bombers—Lancasters, Halifaxes, and Stirlings—went over the city for the fifty-eighth time and scourged it with nearly 1,000 tons of bombs. A year ago 300 tons of bombs had wiped out 40 per cent of the port of Lübeck. This time succeeding waves of bombers were in sight of the fires, set in the Nazi Capital by the first arrivals, for 20 minutes before arriving on the scene.

This was the sixth successive night on which Allied airmen went out in full force against points in Germany. The severity of the onslaught has aroused much speculation as to the possibility of its being a preliminary "softening up" for some big Allied movement against the continent.

Navy Secretary Knox, asked whether these raids, some of which have been made against submarine bases at the ports, actually destroyed the submarines, declared they were so heavy that installations were bound to have been largely wiped out.

Meanwhile the Russians have launched a new surprise offensive in the long-quiet Leningrad sector at the north of the front. They have pushed forward along the railroad to Pskov and the Estonian border, which is 140 miles from where the fighting is in progress.

The purpose of Marshal Timoshenko, who is in command of the northern forces, appears to be to hold German forces in that sector and to prevent their being moved southward, where the Russian advance is being brought to a standstill.

Moreover, the Russians are taking advantage of the still frost-bound northern territory to push an advance while, farther south, they are being held up by spring mud and thaw. The present fighting, which is 110 miles northeast of Velikie Luki, the nearest point to the Estonian line, has been announced as in progress by Berlin, but only just confirmed by Moscow. It is evident that the German Sixteenth Army has been badly mauled.

The situation in Tunisia has been improved by the continuing advance of the American-British forces against Marshal Rommel in the center. Part of these forces, pushing westward, occupied Sbeitla, an important railroad point, while another part is heading southward through Feriana, presumably to another communications center at Gafsa, 38 miles below.

Dispatches from the South Pacific still contained promise of big development, General MacArthur's headquarters announcing the appearance of a large Japanese convoy heading for New Guinea. It is traveling in heavy weather and Allied bombers are preparing to tackle the flotilla, which consists of both warships and freighters, as soon as the weather settles.

Doughboy and Tommy: They Get Along; North Africans Acclaim Russian Gains

Journalistic veteran of three African campaigns, Edmund Stevens is now back in the United States. He was with the British Eighth Army as it chased Marshal Rommel's Afrika Korps from El Alamein to Tunisia.

By Edmund Stevens
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

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The future world depends so heavily on friendship and co-operation between the peoples of the United States and Britain that every effort should be made to promote comradeship between the respective armed forces. Unfortunately, this is not always done.

In the front lines the problem solves itself. Differences of background and accent are forgotten quickly wherever British and American soldiers fight side by side. The comradeship of common struggle and common peril draws individuals together just as it does nations. Mutual respect ripens into fast friendship.

I never have known this test to fail. It has applied equally to air and land forces, to United States fighter and bomber pilots flying in the same patrol sweeps or over the same target with the RAF, and to tank and artillerymen. I recall in particular the testimony of American tank crews assigned last summer for combat experience to serve with the British First Armored Division.

First Time Abroad

Most of these men hailed from the Deep South and Southwest. None of them ever had been away from the United States before. In manners, speech and reactions, it would be hard to imagine a more utterly American bunch.

The group of 80-odd was divided up and individuals were assigned separately to join British tank crews. At first, they and the Englishmen could hardly understand one another's speech. But after six weeks of living and fighting together in the desert, they got on famously. "The Tommies are swell guys, and don't let anyone tell you they don't know how to fight," the Americans told me. The British described these Americans as "good stout-hearted blokes." I might add by way of personal observation that my own associations with the officers and men of the Eighth Army in the field always have been most cordial and comradely, and I shall treasure always the friendships I formed there.

It is in rear areas, among those troops not directly engaged in combat, that friction develops.

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U. S.-Egypt Reach Accord on Troops

By the Associated Press

Cairo, March 2

The Egyptian Government reached an agreement with the United States Army yesterday whereby United States soldiers in Egypt will be virtually exempt from Egyptian law and not subject to trial by Egyptian civil courts.

Like British soldiers, however, they are subject to the military law of their own Army and subject to court martial by it.

The Anglo-Egyptian Treaty made special provisions, similar to those now accorded Americans, to "His Britannic Majesty's forces." This phrase covers Australians, New Zealanders, and South Africans as well as the British.

Active G.O.P. Contest Assured; Willkie to Enter Primaries

By Roscoe Drummond
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 2—The 1944 Republican Presidential nomination is going to be contested in every state in which primaries are permitted.

This means that the rank and file of G. O. P. voters may exercise a more determining influence upon the selection of next year's nominee than ever before, for aggressive, hard-hitting primary elections are in prospect across the country.

Assurance that these primaries will be the real thing—not delicate Alphonse - and - Gaston back-scratching but very like the Presidential campaign itself — comes from the party's 1940 nominee himself. It's now definite. Wendell L. Willkie intends to enter his candidacy in every single primary and, in consquenece, there will be a vigorous political battle within the party for a popular pre-convention vote which Mr. Willkie believes will result in giving him a commanding lead for re-nomination.

Control of 414 Delegates

There will be primaries in 15 states controlling 414 delegates to the convention, more delegates than any candidate received in early balloting in 1940.

The states in which Mr. Willkie intends to enter the primaries and the number of delegates committed by these primaries are:

X-Arkansas, 12; California, 44; X-Georgia, 14; Illinois, 58; Maryland, 16; Massachusetts, 34; Nebraska, 14; New Hampshire, 8; New Jersey, 32; Ohio, 52; Oregon, 10; Pennsylvania, 72; South Dakota, 8; West Virginia, 16; Wisconsin, 24.

(X—Optional and none held 1940.)

Ohio Possible Exception

Conceivably there may be one exception in this list. Mr. Willkie might not run in Ohio in deference either to the favorite son position of Gov. John W. Bricker or in deference to the prospect that Governor Bricker may loom as too formidable an opponent in his home state. But this remains to be seen, for neither of these factors might dissuade him.

Actually, of course, Mr. Willkie has not put his intentions formally on the record. He doesn't need to. He would like renomination and he doesn't intend to miss it by not trying. His political friends are certain that his major strategy will

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Ruml Backers Plan Rider On Withholding Tax Bill

WASHINGTON, March 2 (AP)—Congressional Ruml Plan backers planned today to tie a "skip-a-tax-year" provision onto legislation imposing a 20 per cent withholding levy against the taxable income of more than 30,000,000 persons earning wages and salaries.

A House Ways and Means Subcommittee approved the withholding levy yesterday, effective July 1, as a means of weekly, semimonthly, or monthly deductions from pay envelopes and checks. The levy would not be an additional tax, but sums collected through it would be applied to actual taxes as they are now computed. The 20 per cent would include the Victory Tax, which already is being withheld.

Under this or any other plan that Congress may approve, all taxpayers still must pay at least the first two installments of their 1942 income taxes, due March 15 and June 15.

May Go to House Floor

Representative Robert L. Doughton (D) of North Carolina, Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, returning from a week's rest, said the withholding levy might be "about as good as we can do now," indicating indefinite postponement of final action on the proposal by Beardsley Ruml to cancel one income tax year.

Ruml Plan supporters had other ideas, however, passing word along privately that they would take their fight to the House floor.

The Subcommittee by passed the tax "forgiveness" issue completely for the time being, Representative Jere Cooper (D) of Tennessee, chairman, telling newspapermen it was not decided yet whether the withholdings in the last six months of this year would be applied to 1942 or 1943 tax obligations.

Considerable sentiment was evident in the full committee for the imposition of the withholding levy and applying its collections against taxes computed on the basis of income in the previous year, as taxes now are determined, and passing over completely the proposals to cancel out all or part of a tax year. Mr. Ruml has proposed that 1943 tax collections be against 1943 income,

Mr. Cooper announced the Subcommittee's withholding action as follows:

"It has been tentatively agreed by the Subcommittee to provide, beginning July 1, 1943, a withholding tax of 20 per cent—3 per cent on wages and salaries above exemptions of $624 like the Victory Tax plus 17 per cent on wages and salaries above regular income tax exemptions of $500 for single, and $1,200 for married persons, plus $350 for each dependent increased by 10 per cent to allow for deductions. This would apply to wages and salaries."

Would Affect 40,000,000

Mr. Cooper estimated the 20 per cent levy would put approximately 70 per cent of America's 44,000,000 individual income taxpayers on a

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From Scrap to Battleships

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON — Metal sufficient to build 5 aircraft carriers, 5 battleships, and 3 cruisers, has been salvaged in Great Britain's third year of war, the Ministry of Supply reported recently.

The report showed an 83 per cent increase in salvage collections over the first war year and 35 per cent over the second.

A million men could be supplied with battle dress overcoats and blankets, and 200 square miles of paper for charts could be made from the 22,975 tons of rags salvaged in this period.

The 15,576 tons of bones were enough to make 1,160 tons of grease for lubricating oil and cordite, 1,737 tons of glue, 579 tons of feeding meal for cattle, pigs, and poultry, and 5,211 tons fertilizer.

Kitchen waste totaled 299,233 tons, sufficient to feed 180,000 pigs through a lifetime. Eleven thousand tons of rubber also were collected.

Berlin Bombed:

RAF Lists Raid As Heavy Assault

The Royal Air Force, continuing the nonstop Allied aerial offensive against Western Europe, bombed Berlin and targets in Western Germany Monday night in raids from which 19 planes failed to return, the British Air Ministry announced.

The attack on Berlin was described as "a heavy, concentrated assault" carried out in clear

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Hearing on World State Attracts Wide Interest

The public hearing on three resolutions favoring the formation of a world state after the present war will be held in Gardner Auditorium at the State House tomorrow at 10:30 a. m., it was announced today by Senator Richard S. Bowers and Representative Henry D. Winslow, Senate and House Chairmen of the Committee on Constitutional Law.

Decision to move the hearing to the Auditorium came when mounting interest in the resolutions indicated that a large number of citizens of the Commonwealth will put in an appearance to record themselves in favor of the proposals.

Petitions bearing signatures of many interested persons have been received by the Committee from many parts of the State supporting the resolution, each of which would memorialize the President and Congress to call a convention of representatives of the world's free nations to form a democratic world government.

Popular Support Is Urged

The resolutions have been introduced by Thomas H. Mahony, Chairman of the Massachusetts Committee for World Federation, Representative Ralph C. Mahar, (R) of Orange, and Representative George W. Porter, (R) of Agawam.

Several prominent citizens, commenting on the resolutions and the need for their support, have issued statements urging individuals to attend the hearing and to write their State Senators and Representatives.

"I like the resolutions because they do not ram a blueprint down people's throats, but merely insist that the problems of the future be faced squarely now as an essential part of the people's war to win peace and freedom," declared Prof. Carl J. Friedrich, Department of Government, Harvard University.

Important to Start Now

Robert Treat Paine of Waltham, descendant of the signer of the Declaration of Independence of the same name, said that achievement of a world federation, difficult at best, would be extremely so "if we wait until peace antagonisms are allowed to spring up. It is vitally important to start now while the war emergency compels outward harmony."

Declaring that the Massachusetts Legislature has a great opportunity to contribute in a notable way to establishment of an orderly world after victory has been achieved, Dr. Frederick M. Eliot, President of the American Unitarian Association said:

"The chief value of the resolutions for world federation is that they provide an opportunity for the expression of the mounting will to peace which fills the hearts of the people of the Commonwealth, a will to peace on the basis of a rationally organized world."

Federal Taxes Due March 15 Without Fail

Now that the deadline for filing income tax returns for the State of Massachusetts has passed, the taxpaying public is concentrating its attention on the Federal returns if the crowds in the elevators, and corridors of the Federal Building, and in the offices of the Internal Revenue Department on the eighth floor of that structure can be taken as any criterion.

At any rate the annual "rush" to get returns in before the Federal deadline of March 15, is under way and is far more pronounced than in previous years because the lowering of the exemptions multiplies the numbers who must file returns.

More than 100 deputy clerks and collectors are finding few idle moments these days as the public flocks into the headquarters for assistance in filling in the various forms. In addition thousands of returns are pouring in by mail. Huge piles of bulging sacks indicate the tremendous increase in the number of returns.

Last year 1,026,000 persons reported taxable incomes to this office, according to Thomas B. Hassett, Collector of Internal Revenue, who pointed put that this year 1,500,000 are expected to file returns.

Despite the crowds that report to the Federal Building daily, Mr. Hassett declared that the number of returns filed by individuals thus far is below the number which could reasonably be expected at this time.

He again pointed out that a return must be filed by every person whose gross income from all sources was $500 or more for 1942, if they were single, and by every married person living with husband or wife if their combined gross income was $1,200 or more for the year. And this applies whether or not these persons are obliged to pay a tax, he said.

Although it is recognized widely that the tax that many must pay works a hardship little complaining has come to attention of the authorities at the office where returns are filed, despite the wide agitation about pay-as-you-go plans. Yet Mr. Hassett believes that there is an erroneous impression that legislative proposals before the Congress will relieve taxpayers from filing their rturns for 1942 and paying the first quarterly installment on or before March 15.

He stresses the facts 1. That there has been no cancellation of taxes on 1942 income. 2. There has been no postponement of taxes on 1942 income. 3. There has been no change in the time or place of payment. 4. The first quarterly installment of the income tax is due on or before March 15.

Red Cross Needs More This Year

Fpan

This Poster Will Help Raise It

Charles F. Rowley, General Chairman of the Red Cross War Fund for the Boston Metropolitan Chapter, is shown here with Mrs. Martin Hannon of the Volunteer Motor Corps. The drive for more than $3,000,000 from the Boston chapter and 29 branches opened yesterday.

Red Cross Stresses Necessity For Larger Individual Gifts

Early returns reported by the 6,000 Red Cross volunteer solicitors were revealing that "altogether too many people are still thinking in terms of the one dollar membership appeals" of previous years, according to a statement today by Charles F. Rowley, General Chairman of the Boston Metropolitan Chapter's War Fund Drive.

"Enough people are giving," he said, "but in many cases they are giving far too little considering the tremendous demands made upon the Red Cross by the armed services."

At the end of the first day of the drive Mr. Rowley felt it necessary to warn Bostonians that if they failed the Red Cross, in this drive, they are failing the boys on the fighting fronts.

Need Seven Times as Much

"Our quota is just about seven times that assigned to us for our last roll call," he pointed out, "which means that more people must give and they must individually and collectively give in larger and larger amounts."

Officials expect that the 6,000 hard-working volunteers will eventually accomplish what would prove to be the most thorough canvass ever made of the city for a charitable purpose. The important commerce and industry division, headed by Robert H. Hallowell, has already begun a systematic survey of every business establishment in the city.

Latest Contributions

Contributions acknowledged today included:

Mr. and Mrs. T. Aldrich, $600; Mrs. Charles B. Amory, $100; Mr. and Mrs. Roger Amory, $200; Dr. Thomas Barbour, $100; Charles P. Beebe, $150; Charles Philip Beebe, $180; Mrs. Theodore C. Beebe, $100; Allan Forbes, $400; Mr. and Mrs. Arthur W. Bell, $1,000; Mr. and Mrs. William Best, $100; Mrs. Fred Bowden, $300; Mrs. Edward D. Brandegee, $710; Mrs. R. P. Charlton, $1400; Mrs. Russell Codman, $100; Mr. and Mrs. Parker Converse, $500; Roger W. Converse, $250; T. J. Coolidge, $900; Mrs. Edgar Crocker, $1,000; Laurence Curtis, $150; Mr. and Mrs. Richard C. Curtis, $1,000; Mr. and Mrs. Malcolm Donald, $1,500; Donald McKay Frost, $100; Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Haffenreffer, $500; Grimur Hakonarson, $100; Mr. and Mrs. John L. Hall, $100; Mrs. John W. Hallowell, $200; Mr. and Mrs. Robert H. Hallowell, $204.44; Mr. and Mrs. Francis A. Harding, $100; Mrs. Henry W. Harris, $100; Mrs. Henry Hornblower, $476.43; Mrs. Charles Jackson, $100; Mr. and Mrs. William J. Kennedy, $300; Mr. and Mrs. Henry P. King, $100; Mr. and Mrs. Allyn B. McIntire, $150; Dr. F. S. Newell, $500; Lybrand Ross Bros. & Montgomery, $400; Trustees under the will of C. Gorham Peters, $300; Mrs. James J. Phelan, $200; Mr. and Mrs. Frank H. Purington, $125; Mrs. William Simes, $200; Mrs. Gifford K. Simonds, $400; William Schier, $500; Mr. and Mrs. John T. Spaulding, $200; Mrs. James J. Storrow, Sr., $500; Mrs. Leroy W. Stott, $150; Mr. and Mrs. Edmund H. Talbot, $100; Mrs. Charles H. Taylor, $100; Miss Harriet E. Walworth, $100; Mrs. Stephen M. Weld, $100; Theodore N. Whitney, Jr., $250; Mr. and Mrs. Arthur M. Wiggin, $100; General and Mrs. Clarence Williams, $250; Mr. and Mrs. Theodore B. Williams, $250; Mrs. Henry Wolcott, $500; Miss Polly Wood, $200; Maud E. Appleton, $500; Mr. and Mrs. Walter M. Cabot, $1,800; Lieut. Col. and Mrs. William Tudor Gardiner, $500; Mrs. Francis Lee Higginson, $100; Charles Jackson, $1,000; Mr. and Mrs. Willard B. Luther, $150; John F. Moors, $2,000; Charlotte Peirce, $250; John C. Kiley, $150; Mr. and Mrs. S. V. R. Crosby, $500; Mrs. G. H. Davenport, $1,000; J. E. O'Connell, $300; Mrs. C. C. Williams, $250; L. B. Wellington, $100; Mr. and Mrs. T. N. Dabney, $100; Dr. Henry Saltonstall, $200; Mr. and Mrs. James Jackson, $500.

Meat Dealers To Face Trial In U. S. Court

Denying motions to quash Federal indictments recently brought against four wholesale meat dealers for allegedly selling beef at prices in excess of the ceilings, Judge Charles E. Wyzanski, Jr., yesterday cleared the way for trial before a jury tomorrow in the United States District Court.

Validity of the meat ceiling regulations of the Office of Price Administration was attack in arguments by John Backus and Leonard Poretsky, representing B. Rottenberg Company, Inc., Boston dealers. The attorneys contended that Boston wholesale dealers were obliged to pay such high prices for livestock—and livestock is not controlled by ceiling prices—that they were compelled to demand higher prices for dressed beef or go out of business.

Relief from alleged unfair regulations should be sought in the Emergency Court of Appeals in Washington and from there to the United States Supreme Court, Judge Wyzanski intimated. The Federal Court here has no jurisdiction over administrative rulings, he said.

Regulations of the OPA must be complied with even though the judgment of the Administrator who fixed the prices may be questioned, the Judge said, adding that maximum price regulations are not burdensome, especially in time of war.

Defendants affected by the ruling were: Brighton Packing Company, of which Albert Yakus is President and Joseph Kellar, Treasurer; Milford Packing Company, Cesare Cavigioli, President, and Abraham Ginsburg, Treasurer; J. Slobodkin Company, Jacob Slobodkin, President and Treasurer; B. Rottenberg Company, Inc., Benjamin Rottenberg, president, Morris Lipkin, Clerk, and Paul Miller an employee.

Overseas Air Travel From N. E. Visualized

Wartime trans-Atlantic air travel that has been operated from New England was visualized today as a peacetime pattern of future air commerce, by Samuel J. Solomon, President of Northeast Airlines, Inc.

Addressing the Advertising Club of Boston at the Statler Hotel, Mr. Solomon disclosed, possibly for the first time publicly, that his company was one of the first American air carriers to offer itself to the Army for transport service.

As a result of this offer, made shortly after Pearl Harbor, Northeast initiated the first flights to Labrador, Greenland, Iceland, and to Scotland, Mr. Solomon said. On the Atlantic trip, which was made last summer, Mr. Solomon acted as "steward" on the flight which was flown by Milton H. Anderson, Vice-President and Chief Pilot of the air line.

Northeast has supplied service for the Air Transport Command of the Army Air Force ever since January, 1942.

Hopes to Extend

What Northeast has been privileged to do for the war effort of the United States and the United Nations, it desires to do on a more extensive scale during the peacetime years, Mr. Solomon stated.

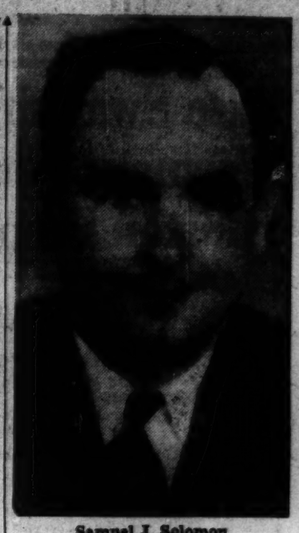
His company is planning for a peacetime commercial operation carrying passengers, mail, express, and freight between New York, Boston, and Great Britain, and perhaps to other countries, Mr. Solomon disclosed. The experience his company has had since January, 1942, convinced him, he said, that these routes are practical, easy to fly, and will be productive of great benefits to the National Defense, the Postal Service, the foreign commerce of the United States, and to his company.

Mr. Solomon pointed out, however, that his vision for the aviation future of Boston had been tempered somewhat by the reluctance of Massachusetts and the City of Boston to believe or prepare for this future ideal.

"The reluctance of the City of Boston and now the State of Massachusetts to improve the Boston airport to a point where it may be satisfactory for the type of air commerce that is contemplated, not only by ourselves but by other air lines, is discouraging," he said.

Linked to Europe

"I believe that Boston and all of New England can be linked to the Old World by air transportation," Mr. Solomon stated. "I think it should be the objective of the City of Boston to achieve for itself the prominence in air commerce that it once had in water-borne commerce in the days of the clipper ships," he continued.



Samuel J. Solomon

President of Northeast Airlines, Inc., who addressed the Advertising Club of Boston today on New England's air future.

Arrangements permitting international air commerce should be made now, Mr. Solomon added. Air commerce cannot develop out of the northern part of the United States without the consent of the Canadian and British Governments, he said.

Freedom of the air Mr. Solomon interpreted as freedom of transit between and across international boundaries. No one would wish to extend freedom of the air whereby the nationals of another country might compete for the domestic commerce of a country, he said.

He proposed that to assure proper development of international air commerce that air rights should be tied to negotiations for the right of entry by the surface vessels of one country into the ports of another.

"Freedom of the seas might be extended only to those countries permitting freedom of transit and freedom to land at airports," he said. "After all, what is the difference between an airport and a port—each is a harbor, one for planes, the other for boats."

Milk Dealers Oppose Cut In Greater Boston Delivery

Voting unanimously to oppose any stoppage of the regular supply and delivery of milk in the Greater Boston area, the Board of Directors of the Independent Milk Dealers Association, and its Industry Advisory Committee, today expressed general approval of the increase in price of milk to producers announced by the Dairy Section of the United States Department of Agriculture.

The Executive Committee of the Dealers Association met with the Advisory Committee in Boston this morning, and later issued the following statement:

"With the prospect in the months to come of possible milk rationing, distributors are strictly in accord with the policy of every stimulus to increase the production of milk for the Greater Boston market. Approximately 2,000,000 persons are dependent upon the supply affected."

Producer-Distributor Hit

Section chairmen from districts in which there are a large number of producer-distributors were gravely concerned that no announcement had been received from the Office of Price Administration granting a balancing rise in the selling price for their product.

Unless such an increase is announced concurrently with the effective date of the increase in the price of the raw product to milk distributors, those distributors who produce their own product cannot participate in the additional revenue, which is essential to them if they are to continue in business.

May Quit Business

There was an expression of opinion that this class of distributors would be forced to discontinue production and distribution. The supply of these producer-distributors is needed urgently at this time in the Greater Boston area, and without it the general supply condition would be grave.

Section chairmen also reported evidence that some milk distributors were discussing the possibility of being forced to stop doing business in the Greater Boston area unless the OPA grants the balacing relief necessary immediately.

Section chairmen were urged to contact persons facing the necessity of going out of business and inform them that every effort will be made to have the OPA take the proper and necessary action to avoid any such occurrence.

"Members of the New England congressional delegation in Washington have been advised of the acute supply and price conditions existing in this market," said Otis H. Parker, President of the Association.

State Liquor Board Abolition Opposed

Abolition of the State Alcoholic Beverage Control Commission would open the door to graft and political favoritism, Representative Herman P. Peterson (R) of Woburn, told the Legislative Committee on Legal Affairs at a public hearing at the State House today.

Representative Peterson opposed a bill filed by Mayor William E. Kane, of Woburn, to abolish the Alcoholic Beverage Control Commission and to place all matters concerning alcoholic beverages with local license authorities. Under the bill any appeals from local board decisions would be made to the District Court.

Light Violations Charged

A drive in South Boston against motorists using high beam lights, begun last night when 18 drivers were stopped on Dorchester Avenue and charged with violation of dimout regulations will continue, police officials said today.

Lifting of Pleasure Ban Urged

The Boston Automobile Club asked Price Administrator Prentiss M. Brown to lift the ban on pleasure driving and restore the four-gallon value to gasoline coupons, "as soon as the supply situation permits." Admitting that rationing facilities must provide for "building an adequate supply of industrial and household fuel for next winter" plus sufficient petroleum for the armed forces, the Club's letter to Mr. Brown said:

"We have noted that it is the announced policy of your office to lift the ban on pleasure driving and restore coupon values in the East as soon as the supply situation permits. It is needless to tell you that this is important because the driving requirements in New England during the spring and summer months will be much greater than has been the case during the winter."

Rumors around the city that the ban would soon be lifted, brought forth today from State OPA Director Lawrence J. Bresnahan that no such announcement could definitely be made yet.

Reliable sources said, nevertheless, that in about three weeks the ban would be lifted and that autoists would be able to use up to their rationed amount of gasoline, without question as to the purpose of their driving.

"Directives changing the present pleasure driving ban in this part of the country will have to come from Washington," Mr. Bresnahan explained.

"Until such time as we receive those instructions, I will repeat what I have already said, that the ban is still on in Massachusetts. Again I appeal to the patriotism of every car owner to use his car only for essential driving until the present ban is lifted."

Fuel oil consumers were warned today by Kenneth B. Backman, New England chief of the Office of Price Administration that they should go easy on their Period 5 coupons. If these coupons are used up before the end of the period, consumers may be left with cold homes, he said. Ration boards are reporting they are already being deluged with requests for permission to use Period 5 coupons which do not become valid until March 14 in this zone.

"Consumers must realize," said Mr. Backman, "that their Period 4 coupons should last into March and at this particular time they should have used only 80 per cent of these coupons. There are still four more weeks of cold weather ahead."

Mayfair's License Request Rejected

The Boston Licensing Board, acting on its recent inquiry into the ownership of the Club Mayfair, last night voted to reject that night club's application for a permanent 1943 entertainment license.

The inquiry grew out of Dr. Harry J. Sagansky's testimony while on trial in Middlesex Superior Court that he was a stockholder and assistant manager of the Mayfair, the assertion coming a few days before the former Brookline dentist's conviction to conspiring to bribe Malden aldermen.

The Board issued a temporary entertainment license which will expire at 2 a. m. March 9. The club's food and liquor license for 1943 is unaffected, but during the inquiry counsel for the night club indicated that without its entertainment license the club could not continue in business.

Mme. Chiang Unable To Accept Boston Bid

Attempts by Mayor Maurice J. Tobin, on behalf of the Chinese community in Boston, to persuade Mme. Chiang Kai-shek to attend a public reception in her honor in Symphony Hall on March 9 met with failure today as L. K. K'ung, spokesman for Mme. Chiang, declined the invitation for her.

Mr. K'ung said Mme. Chiang's indisposition in New York yesterday indicated that it would be unwise for her to address or attend any large public gatherings here.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

An International Daily Newspaper

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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Events Around Greater Boston

Tuesday

William Dana Orcutt will lecture on "Giambattista Bodoni" in the lecture Hall of the Boston Public Library at 8 p. m. Open to the public.

Edith Stearns of the Faculty of Boston University will give a piano recital at the Little Theater, 25 Blagden St., at 8:15 p. m. Free to the public.

Professor Morize's class will meet today and not on March 9 as previously announced. The class will resume weekly meetings on March 16.

Wednesday

A talk on "Photograph Exhibition" will be given by Mrs. Tanner in the Museum of Fine Arts at 11 a. m. Free to the public.

A talk on "The Cologne Altarpiece" will be given by Mrs. Sayward in the Museum of Fine Arts at 2 p. m. Free to the public.

Archibald Gilchrist, a former member of the Western Australian Parliament, will speak on "Australia at Work and at War," at a meeting of the New England Historic Genealogical Society in Wilder Hall, 9 Ashburton Place at 2:30 p. m. Open to members.

A lecture, "Birds Along the New England Coast" will be given by Dr. Alfred O. Gross, at the Museum of Natural History at 8:15 p. m. Open to the public. Servicemen are admitted free of charge.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 5
Radio Timetable: Page 4

'Eaters Out' Assured Plenty

Continued from Page 1

is, is more than willing to do his part," declared Mr. Stokes.

He added that he frequently patronized different restaurants throughout the State, and that in one in Boston the other day he came across a new and interesting dish.

"They called it Jan Bolya," he said.

When asked what it was, he was told that it was made from a South American recipe. He tried it, and found that it resembled Creole rice.

This, and other similar "meat extenders" will find their way onto restaurant and hotel menus, it was predicted. And speaking for the hotels, Willard H. Davis, added that the time was not far distant when a modification and readjustment of hotel menus would eliminate the present wide variety of choices and cut down on fancy desserts.

"This does not mean that portions will be limited, but that there will be more unified standardization of hotel service. Hotel men are working hard right now at a plan for a uniform standard," he said.

And he went on to explain that where one hotel had left sugar bowls and dishes of extra butter pats on tables, and others had taken them away, that in the future all hotels would adopt a standard practice.

Undoubtedly, there will be one lump of sugar to a customer in the near future in every restaurant; one pat of butter, and one cup of coffee per person per meal, with a demi-tasse for banquets and other functions.

Increasing Load

Mr. Davis was quick to deny rumors that banquets would be done away with. "There may be no more banquets as we used to know them," he said, "with several courses and both meat and fish on the menu, as well as rich desserts. But, there will be banquets, although some may be served a la carte—something entirely new as far as the American banquet table is concerned."

New England restaurants and hotels, it was pointed out, especially those in the larger cities, are facing a constantly increasing load, amounting in some cases to as much as a 30 per cent jump.

This has been due in part to the closing of so many road-side restaurants, about half of which have been forced to shut down during the past year because of lack of motor trade.

In cities such as Boston, soldiers, sailors, and employees of newly opened Government agencies have greatly increased the restaurant load. Defense workers, who rarely came to the city in the past except for week-end marketing, now meet their wives downtown on the evenings when stores remain open, and dine out.

Hotels, particularly, have become increasingly crowded since four were taken over by members of the armed services. These facts, together with labor shortages and a larger breakage and turnover of help, also have added to hotel costs, making necessary a drastic change of menus if price ceilings are to remain the same.

Forgery Charge Faces Timekeeper

Walter J. Duffey, of Newbury Street, Boston, was arraigned before United States Commissioner Martin T. Hall in United States District Court today, on charges involving forgery and "uttering" or passing government checks issued to fellow workers at the Boston Navy Yard.

He was timekeeper for welders at the Yard. It was described in court how a U. S. Secret Service man disguised himself as a welder and got himself a job at the Yard in the course of investigating the case.

The defendant was held for the grand jury. Cash bail of $1,000 was supplied. He was arrested last Saturday.

The alleged acts occurred in the latter half of 1942, the court was told. In a statement which the defendant admitted was his, the defendant confessed to taking eight checks having a value of $409, which money he appropriated for his own use.

Assistant United States District Attorney Arthur J. B. Cartier produced photostatic copies of the checks.

Navy Announces List of Casualties

WASHINGTON, March 2 (AP)—The Navy announced today 71 casualties in Navy forces, including 11 killed, 16 wounded and 44 missing.

This brings to 23,961 the total of Navy, Marine Corps and Coast Guard casualties reported to next of kin since Dec. 7, 1941. The grand total includes 6,702 killed, 4,539 wounded and 12,720 missing.

The casualties announced today (those listed are Navy and non-commissioned personnel unless otherwise specified):

Connecticut

Ryder, Howard Perkins. Killed. Mother, Mrs. Minna M. Ryder, Newington.

Massachusetts

Murphy, David, Jr. Missing. Father, David Murphy, North Wilbraham.
Shea, Kenneth J. Marine. Wounded. Mother, Mrs. Grace A. Shea, Lynn.

Rhode Island

McPherson, Albert Edward. Wounded. Wife, Mrs. Minnie A. McPherson, Westerly.

War Department Casualties Listed

WASHINGTON, March 2 (AP) — Three New Englanders were listed by the War Department yesterday among the names of 77 United States soldiers killed in action.

The announcement includes casualties in the European, North African, South Pacific and Southwest Pacific areas.

New Englanders were:

In European Area

Maine

Dobbin, Cpl. Jerry W.—Mrs. Elizabeth Dobbin, mother, Stockton Springs.

In North African Area

Massachusetts

Cummings, staff Sergt. Norman S., Jr.—Mrs. Grace Cummings, mother, Westwood.

In Southwest Pacific

New Hampshire

Newstrom, 2nd Lieut. Douglas E. —Mrs. Gertrude W. Newstrom, mother, Claremont.

Entire 1943 U. S. Wool Clip May Be Taken by Government

The entire 1943 wool clip in the United States may be taken over by the Federal Department of Agriculture, according to C. J. Fawcett, General Manager of the National Wool Maketing Corporation. He disclosed this today at a hearing before the Legislative Committee on Taxation at the Massachusetts State House, opposing a bill which would compel consignees of merchandise, notably wool, to give tax assessors the name of the owners with a view to levying a personal property tax.

The Wool Marketing Corporation official said he attended a conference in Washington last week when plans were discussed for the Government to take over this year's wool clip. This was followed Saturday night by the Department of Agriculture's offer. The reason for it, he said, was that it was feared that Australia might be shut off as a source of supply.

Normally, he said, the United States produces 60 per cent of its own wool. Taking over the entire clip, he added, would enable the Federal Government to build up a giant stock pile which would eliminate any shortage for Government needs.

Arthur Harrington, of the City of Boston Tax Department, chcarged that millions of pounds of wool in Boston remain untaxed because the law does not compel the persons placing wool in storage to name the owners. The refusal, he added, was not made defiantly, explaining that they were simply standing on their legal rights.

Claud B. Cross, Counsel for the Boston Wool Dealers' Association, also said that the Government is considering taking the entire wool clip. He explained that Boston normally handles 90 per cent of the 400,000,000-pound annual national wool clip.

"Most wool is now going for uniforms," he said.

Hunt to Oppose Bill to Eliminate State Primaries

Jarvis Hunt, President of the Massachusetts Senate, said today he would oppose a bill to eliminate the primary system and provide for nomination in state conventions of candidates for State offices, when it comes up for hearing by the Legislative Commission on Election Laws tomorrow.

Denouncing the proposal as a "backward step" at a time when "true democracy is fighting for its life against those who would usurp the powers of the people," Senator Hunt said "it would be nothing short of treachery to the thousands of our voters away facing the enemies of this Republic for us to revert to the old system under which a group of Warwicks in a smoke-filled room would pick their slate of candidates for high offices.

"We gave that discarded system a retrial a few years ago only to have the voters, in their wisdom, change us back to the present democratic and American way," the Senate President continued.

"Let's keep safe with our absent citizens and not molest the present system which allows the voters to pick their own candidates directly."

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Much Colder

Boston and Vicinity: Much colder tonight with temperature falling below freezing; decreasing winds.

Southwestern Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont: Much colder with cold wave tonight.

Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Rhode Island: Much colder tonight.

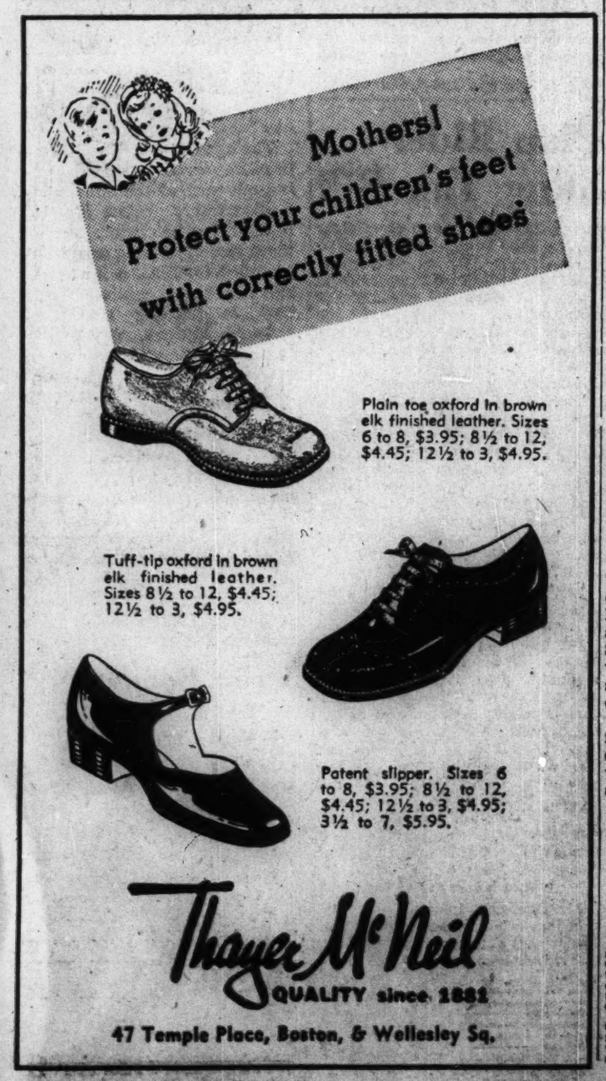
Eastport to Block Island: Small craft warnings are being displayed from Provincetown to Eastport.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday, 8:47 p. m.; height, 8.9 feet.
Wednesday, 9:08 a. m.; height 10.4 feet.

Norwich Corps

A group of 272 Army air students yesterday began a five-month course in academic subjects at Norwich University.


Mothers!
Protect your children's feet
with correctly fitted shoes
Plain toe oxford in brown elk finished leather. Sizes 6 to 8, $3.95; 8½ to 12, $4.45; 12½ to 3, $4.95.
Tuff-tip oxford in brown elk finished leather. Sizes 8½ to 12, $4.45; 12½ to 3, $4.95.
Patent slipper. Sizes 6 to 8, $3.95; 8½ to 12, $4.45; 12½ to 3, $4.95; 3½ to 7, $5.95.
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Manpower Leaders Argue Possibility of Labor Draft

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 2—Congress and the Administration, after unhappy experience with attempts to mobilize the nation's manpower by entreaties, threats and executive directives, settled down today to considering the possibility of basing the entire manpower labor draft on compulsory legislation.

The Senate Military Affairs Committee opened hearings on the Austin-Wadsworth bill designed to provide for the wartime draft of every man between the ages of 18 and 65 and women between 18 and 50, subject to reasonable exemptions. The Committee immediately heard Representative James W. Wadsworth (R) of New York, co-author of the measure, contrast the planned mobilization of the Army, based on the Selective Service Law, with the chaos of labor mobilization "on the Home Front," based on no law.

Meanwhile, indications that the Administration was moving toward reorganization of the manpower structure and the possible institution of an over-all plan was seen in its efforts made to defeat the Bankhead bill designed to give blanket military draft deferment to all farm workers.

Administration Seeks Delay

Debate behind closed doors in the Senate Military Affairs Committee convinced Administration leaders that their immediate strength on the Committee was insufficient to defeat the bill, and a five-hour delay was ordered in taking the final Committee vote.

Passage of the Bankhead measure would go some distance toward solving the farm labor scarcity and thus lengthen the interest of farm state Congressmen in an overall Compulsory Service Act.

A final witness against the Bankhead bill, Col. Lewis Sanders, economist attached to the Selective Service System, argued that the measure would produce wholly undesirable results. Holding that in the absence of an over-all Compulsory Service Act the Bankhead bill would defer farm workers without specifying that they go to regions of labor scarcity. He added that there were "no crops large enough" on most farms to justify classifying the men working them as deferable.

As the Military Affairs Committee swung over to consideration of the Austin-Wadsworth bill, former Senator Edward R. Burke (D) of Nebraska, co-author with Mr. Wadsworth of the original conscription bill, and Grenville Clark, New York lawyer who had an advisory hand in the draft of both measures, followed Mr. Wadsworth in testifying.

No Solution in Threats

"We cannot attain equitable manpower distribution in this country by executive orders, directives, exhortations, and threats," Mr. Wadsworth declared, citing testimony of Paul V. McNutt, War Manpower Commission Chairman, given last October and November before Congress, in which the Manpower Director declared that the "voluntary method of distributing manpower has failed."

Mr. Wadsworth said he had no wish to criticize either Mr. McNutt or Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard for their handling of the farm and labor manpower situation, adding that each had done his best under the circumstances. He stressed, however, that Mr. McNutt as long ago as October had testified that labor draft legislation might soon be necessary. He revealed that a committee appointed by the War Manpower Chairman had commenced work on draft legislation last summer—legislation which has yet to see the light of day.

Strongly criticizing the "work or fight" order issued by the War Manpower Commission being without basis in law, the New York Representative stressed that the promulgation left entirely out of the picture hundreds of thousands of able men over 38 and did not mention women.

Commenting on the order for the 48-hour week as the latest Administration attempt to solve the manpower shortage, Mr. Wadsworth said he had yet to find a member of Congress or a civilian who knew precisely what that directive was supposed to do.

Manpower Heads for Crisis

The entire manpower mobilization program was seen in some Congressional quarters as heading toward a series of crises unless the Administration—and that meant President Roosevelt himself—made a speedy choice between compulsion and reliance on patriotic persuasion.

Senator Robert R. Reynolds (D) of North Carolina said the major choice facing Congress and the President was to determine whether "patriotic incentives" would give the nation an adequate war labor force without the use of compulsory controls.

Senator James E. Murray (D) of Montana yesterday called upon the President in a strongly-worded letter to set up a "strong division" in the Labor Department to handle manpower control, replacing the War Manpower Commission and its associated agencies. He said the nation was showing growing apprehension over the lack of ability of the WMC and the United States Employment Service as presently constituted.

Under the present regimen, much of the success or failure of a voluntary program must depend on the job done by the United States Employment Service which is beset by a high rate of turnover because of the low salaries paid. Congress has refused the request of Manpower Chairman McNutt for sufficient additional funds to enable payment of better salaries.

Canadian Curfews Are Found Curbing Child Delinquency

By Religious News Service

MONTREAL—Most of the municipalities in Canada which have adopted curfew bylaws during the past five years have found them helpful in curbing juvenile delinquency, according to a survey made by the central office of the Canadian Federation of mayors and municipalities.

In a summary of the results of this survey just issued from Montreal, it is reported that 25 cities with population of 15,000 and more have curfew bylaws. The largest of these is Montreal, population 1,000,000 which adopted such a bylaw early last autumn.

In most cases, the curfew hour is 9 p. m., in some, 10 p. m., in a few, 9 in winter and 10 in summer. In some cases, the age is 16, in others 15 or 14, and in one 13. In another it is 16 for boys and 14 for girls. Fines provided generally range from $1 to $5. In some cases, provision is made for the arrest of the parents, and charges of "contributing to juvenile delinquency" when children repeatedly break the curfew law.

"Many of the bylaws reported have been in effect for some time" the report concludes, "but several have been passed since 1939, with a view to curbing juvenile delinquency. Most municipalities report that the regulations have been of help in this connection."

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U. S. Lend-Lease Surely Sees the World

Associated Press

Administrator Shows Senate Committee Where Goods Go

Armed with a pointer, E. R. Stettinius, Lend-Lease Administrator, in a recent hearing by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee traced the wide web of Lend-Lease shipments and assured the Committee that, although great effort is being made to increase shipments to various components of the United Nations, such shipments are not the cause of any food shortage in the United States.

Air Pay Case Expedited By WLB Action

WASHINGTON, March 2 (AP)—The War Labor Board strove for an agreement today on demands for higher wages in the West Coast aircraft industry where workers have scheduled mass demonstrations to spur a decision.

To expedite action, the Board was divided into small groups to consider necessary "paper work," one member explained, while Chairman William H. Davis prepared a proposed decision for consideration by the full Board.

The problems may be split into three sections—one dealing with the eight southern California companies, one with Boeing's plants near Seattle, Wash., and the third with the air frame industry. A special commission to deal with the latter is under consideration.

A joint committee of the American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organizations committee telegraphed President Roosevelt, Economic Director James F. Byrnes and the War Labor Board charging the WLB with causing unrest, undue absenteeism, and slowing production in the aircraft industry through failure to decide the case.

The Boeing workers get 62½ cents an hour as beginners. They ask 95 cents, to place them on the same level with West Coast shipyards and similar industries.

Paul R. Porter, WLB representative who heard the demands last October on the West Coast, recommended Jan. 1 that Boeing workers be paid 65 cents to start, with an increase of 5 cents every four weeks until they reach 85 cents after 16 weeks. Mr. Porter recommended that beginners in the southern California plants, paid 60 cents to begin and 75 cents after 12 weeks, should receive 80 cents after 16 weeks.

In addition to Boeing and Consolidated, the firms involved are Douglas, Lockheed, North American, Northrop, Ryan, Vega and Vultee aircraft companies in southern California.

Rift at San Diego

SAN DIEGO, Calif., March 2 (AP)—Impatient at the lack of a decision from the War Labor Board on the long-standing aircraft wage dispute, an A. F. of L. aircraft union called a second 24-hour demonstration meeting in the industry today, this time at the big Consolidated plant here.

Shortly after the A. F. of L. Aeronautical Industrial Lodge ended an all-day session at the Boeing plant at Seattle, a special meeting to last 24 hours was called at 12:30 a. m., Pacific war time, by H. C. Brown, President of the San Diego district lodge, over what he termed "the long delay in settling inequalities in aircraft wage rates."

Full U. S. Title Is Sought On Leased British Bases

WASHINGTON, March 2 (AP)—Permanent transfer to the United States of Western Hemisphere bases leased from the British will be proposed when the Senate takes up legislation to continue the Lend-Lease program for another year, Senator Millard E. Tydings (D) of Maryand said today.

Senator Tydings said he is attempting to draft an amendment which would pave the way for immediate negotiations with the British to obtain permanent title to the bases, which were leased to the United States in exchange for 50 over-age destroyers before this country entered the war.

"I think we ought to be making some move now to obtain the bases that we will need in the future in repayment for the billions in equipment and supplies we are pouring out to other nations," the Maryland Senator told reporters.

While Senator Tydings said it was his opinion that the United States never will be repaid in cash for Lend-Lease supplies, Chairman Tom Connally (D) of Texas said the Senate Foreign Relations Committee had been informed by Administrator E. R. Stettinius, Jr., that a careful accounting is being kept so that the net dollar value of goods and services can be calculated after the war.

The Committee called Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox before it today, and Senator Connally predicted quick approval of continuing the program. Democratic Leader Alben W. Barkley of Kentucky said Senate consideration probably will be delayed until the House acts on a companion bill.

There was evidence meanwhile that earlier opposition to the measure virtually had collapsed, with former critics now voicing approval of the operations as outlined by Mr. Stettinius before the Committee yesterday.

Senator Gerald P. Nye (R) of North Dakota, expressing belief that the Administrator had "washed out" many of the complaints, said he was much more satisfied after Mr. Stettinius informed the Committee that Harry Hopkins, a special assistant to the President, had no formal connection with Lend-Lease.

Senator Burton K. Wheeler (D) of Montana, who also had been critical of some phases of the program, predicted speedy Senate approval of the continuance measure.

Japan's Fleet Faces Utter Ruin, Knox Says

By the Associated Press

Washington, March 2

Navy Secretary Frank Knox promised Senators today that "we'll utterly destroy the Japanese Fleet before the war is over."

And when it is annihilated, he added, "we'll probably impose upon her that she'll never have another fleet—she has exhibited that she is not qualified to have one."

Secretary Knox made the statement in urging the Senate Foreign Relations Committee to approve legislation extending the Lend-Lease Act another year.

Welles Denies U. S. Hurt By Oil to Spain

WASHINGTON, March 2 (AP)—Sumner Welles, acting Secretary of State, issued a statement last night asserting that the shipment of petroleum products from the Western Hemisphere to Spain is in line with the interests of the United States and "has had no effect whatever on the quantity of petroleum available to any consumers in the United States."

Mr. Welles' statement was a follow-up to a speech in Barcelona last week by Ambassador Carlton J. H. Hayes, who disclosed that Spain is receiving oil, cotton, food and other products to aid in the restoration of her economy.

Mr. Hayes was quoted as saying that the amount of petroleum products available in Spain is "considerably higher than the present per capita distribution to the people of the Atlantic Seaboard of the United States."

Mr. Welles declared that this country's trade with Spain is a two-way trade, and that there are certain commodities in Spain which are needed in the American war effort.

"It is naturally in our interest," he added, "that those Spanish commodities needed in this country should reach the United States rather than fall into enemy hands, and to accomplish this a trade program is necessary. The trade program with Spain has been carefully reviewed by the joint Chiefs-of-staff."

Mr. Welles said that trade between the United States and Spain "is, of course, subject to the control system jointly maintained by the United States and the British Governments, since the British likewise are engaged in a two-way trade program with Spain. The interchange of goods with Spain is a matter of joint discussion and programing between the United States and British authorities."

Hoover Wants Farm Output Maintained at Level of 1942

CHICAGO, March 2 (AP) — The nation's No. 1 domestic problem in the war effort, says former President Hoover, is the maintenance of farm production at the 1942 level to insure an adequate supply of food to our armed forces and to Great Britain and Russia.

The cutting off of normal large imports of food "by submarines and the Japs" has depleted the nation's larder, Mr. Hoover said, but he believes "we can ration down our consumption to support this drain if we could maintain the 1942 farm production."

The former President at a press conference yesterday said the country was confronted with a "serious" decrease in farm products this year unless remedies were "promptly applied." Listing what he termed "forces of degeneration in agriculture," Mr. Hoover described them as "progressive, and if they continue over a long war we can lose the war on the home front."

Mr. Hoover, Food Administrator during the last war, said the prospective lack of farm products this year was due to "taking manpower to the armed forces and munitions; to lack of farm machinery and fertilizers, and to decrease in protein feeds."

Mr. Hoover denied statements which he said were made by Vice-President Wallace and Senator Theodore F. Green (D) of Rhode Island that he had proposed to reduce the ultimate size of the Army. Outlining proposals he had offered, he said, "I was the first to raise the whole question."

He said he believed the Army should co-operate in helping to harvest the 1943 crop and that because of the shipping bottleneck on the number of men "that can be sent abroad, further draft of farm boys can be deferred until after the planting and harvest of 1943."

He also proposed that townsfolk should be first trained and then used to help farmers, "although the problem cannot be solved by this means alone," and that "as the bottleneck also limits the amount of munitions we can send, we might divert some manufacturing capacity to farm machinery."

Mrs. Catt Declares Equal Rights For Women 'Snare and Delusion'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 2—In the forefront of the woman's rights movement for more than 50 years, Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt today had reopened fire on the drive by feminist militants for passage of the equal rights amendments pending in Congress, declaring it to be "a snare and a delusion."

Speaking through the Westchester County branch of the National League of Women Voters, which she organized, Mrs. Catt reiterated her argument that the 100-year-old equal rights proposal, of which Lucretia Coffin Mott was the original sponsor, would sweep away protective laws for women workers.

As chief mover in the struggle of women for the right of suffrage when she succeeded Susan B. Anthony, as President of the National Woman Suffrage Association in 1906, bringing about adoption of the Nineteenth Amendment in 1920, Mrs. Catt holds that "'equal rights' will not prevent inequalities in positions held."

"Prejudices will not melt away because the Constitution decrees equal rights," she said. "So many and such varied problems are involved that the 'equal rights amendment' would let loose upon the nation a continuous procession of test cases in the courts. . . ."

Simultaneously the issue had featured place at the ninth annual observance of International Day by the International Federation of Business and Professional Women when representatives of 18 countries joined here in a discussion of "problems of the peace table" that added complete equality for women to the four freedoms objective of the postwar world. With Dr. Lena Madeson Phillips, President, presiding and speaking over a national radio network, the women heard their causes described as "one with the dark-skinned, the sharecropper and the Jew."

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Jeffers Wins Issue; To Report to Nelson

By the Associated Press

Washington, March 2

Rubber Director William M. Jeffers is reporting directly to Chairman Donald M. Nelson of the War Production Board, instead of to Mr. Nelson's Executive Vice-Chairman, Charles E. Wilson, as other WPB officials are required to do.

This was the outgrowth of the outspoken Rubber Director's protest against Mr. Nelson's recent action placing all WPB units under Mr. Wilson's control, it was learned.

Although Mr. Nelson has the power under his directive from President Roosevelt to delegate all his authority to Mr. Wilson, Mr. Jeffers contended that his own directive from the White House specified that he report to the WPB Chairman.

It's different!

Survey Shows Majority of Farmers Think Crop Output Will Be Under '42

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 2—A survey indicating that although the majority of American farmers expect to work from 60 to 83 hours a week this year, but do not believe they can equal their 1942 output, and an article calling on the Federal Government to evolve "a body of guiding principles large, clear and firm enough to lead us through the new problems of the new world" are included in the March issue of Fortune magazine.

The survey, covering opinions of farm owners, tenants, sharecroppers, farm wives and hired hands, found that a majority of those queried believe they will produce less food this year than last, believe "freezing" of hired hands to jobs would help production, and think the consumer is paying enough or too much for his food.

"Considerable majorities of farmers think the Government should have not only the power to make their present help stay where it is, but also the authority to take at least the less essential workers from towns and cities and put them to work on the farms," the survey found.

In this article recommending adoption of guiding principles, Fortune charged that the Administration's foreign policy as now defined by the State Department is "inadequate."

"We submit that the tenet of individual freedom has been most seriously neglected in the foreign policy of our recent past and present, the magazine declared. "We think the United States should stand unashamedly for the extension of civil liberties, ultimately throughout the world.

"Obviously these freedoms cannot be the whole of our foreign policy, nor are they immediately applicable everywhere. But we believe that there are wide areas, both legal and geographical, where freedom legally can and politically should follow the flag. It is not meddlesome nor 'imperialistic' to proclaim such a policy; for the United States is an inevitable lawmaker in many of these areas, and if we do not stand for freedom we shall willy-nilly stand for something else."

Income Tax Figuring

LINCOLN, Neb., March 2 (AP)—The Nebraska Legislature voted March 1 to adjourn from March 10 until March 16. The legislators said they wanted time off to go home and figure their income tax returns.

New York's Chinese Welcome Mme. Chiang With Quiet Pride

By Mary Hornaday

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 2—Wonder shone on the faces of old and young Chinese alike when Mme. Chiang Kai-shek visited New York's Chinatown briefly yesterday.

Chinese from all the large Eastern cities came to New York to greet Mme. Chiang during her visit to flag-decked Chinatown and to stay over for the Carnegie Hall mass meeting Wednesday afternoon when Mme. Chiang will address in her native tongue all and any Chinese who can crowd into the hall.

The holiday spirit will reign in Chinatown most of this week, though the Chinese are far from boisterous in their reception of their Generalissimo's noted helpmate.

"She's all right," said one Chinatown shopkeeper, but the glisten in his eye showed he understated his feelings.

When Mme. Chiang walks down the hall of the Waldorf-Astoria from her suite to the elevators, members of her party stand silent or talk in whispered tones.

Chinese officers salute Mme. Chiang just as they would the Generalissimo.

Chinese Say Little

"Our people were very enthusiastic, but they don't say much," said Shavey Lee, unofficial Mayor of Chinatown who sells insurance at 40 Mott Street and runs the Tung-Sai (East-West) Restaurant at 32 Mulberry Street.

Nearly every shop in Chinatown has a printed sign on its door stating, "This store will be closed from 1 p. m. to 5:30 p. m., Wednesday, March 3, because of a mass meeting held in honor of Mme. Chiang Kti-shek.

Red, white, and blue Chinese flags hang from doorways and fire escapes, and over the entrance of the Chinese public school at 64 Mott Street hangs a big red, white and blue sign spangled in silver, proclaiming, "Chinese community welcomes Mme. Chiang Kai-shek," both in English letters and Chinese characters.

Comfort From U. S. Chinese

In the dingy school auditorium Mme. Chiang, after her welcome at City Hall yesterday, greeted about 200 representatives of Chinese organizations in 10 Eastern States. Standing in front of a large portrait of Sun Yat-sen, father of modern China and her late brother-in-law, Mme. Chiang, with Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia on one side and L. K. K'ung, her nephew, on the other, told her people that during the last 5½ years she had had great spiritual comfort from the support of Chinese in this country. She spoke to them in the Kuo-yu dialect of Madarin Chinese.

Because of the strain of the City Hall reception and speech, Mme. Chiang cut short her visit to Chinatown. A uniformed band of the Chinese Women's New Life Movement struck up the Chinese National Anthem as she departed.

In addition to hundreds of small flags waved by school children, chief souvenirs of the day were big pin-on buttons bearing Mme. Chiang's picture, adorned with two wide red ribbon streamers.

After Mme. Chiang had come and gone, the Chinese went back to their everyday jobs of selling their own kinds of vegetables and meats, delivering laundry in bags slung over their shoulders, and attracting tourists dollars with Chinese trinkets and finery.

Federal Memorial to Negro Proposed in Congress Bills

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 2—Erection of the first Federal memorial to an American Negro by acquisition of the birthplace of the late Dr. George Washington Carver, renowned chemist and father of American chemurgy who was born a slave, is proposed by identical bills introduced in Congress by Senator Harry S. Truman (D) and Representative Dewey Short (R) of Missouri.

The proposal already has been endorsed by diverse groups, both North and South, including the Southern Conference on Human Welfare, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, church groups, and newspapers of national repute.

With acquisition of the birthplace at Diamond Grove, 18 miles Southeast of Joplin, Mo., it is proposed that a replica of the log cabin in which Dr. Carver was born be erected under a stone canopy after the manner of the Lincoln Birthplace Memorial at Hodgensville, Ky.

Dr. Carver, who left the faculty of the Agricultural College at Ames, Iowa, to follow Booker T. Washington to Tuskegee Institute in Alabama, found fellow Negroes in that State struggling to gain a precarious living under a one-crop system. Dr. Carver began laboratory experiments seeking new industrial and commercial uses for products which could be grown on Southern farms. Patenting nothing and seeking commercial profit on nothing, he developed more than 1,000 items of food, clothing, chemical and building materials from peanuts, cotton, and other Southern crops.

With these discoveries came a production of industrial raw materials on the farm—and Dr. Carver, producer of countless ersatz materials long before Hitler had given up house painting, became nationally known for his benefactions.

Last spring, Missouri erected a highway marker on United States Highway 71 to designate his birthplace, the first such marker to be raised for a Negro, and on Jan. 7, 1943, the Missouri House of Representatives unanimously paid tribute to Dr. Carver by resolution.

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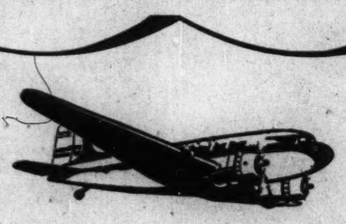
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Women's Activities: Mrs. Owen Speaks

By Alice Myers
Assistant Women's Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

There is a tremendously big job in human pioneering to be done in America, Ruth Bryan Owen (Mrs. Borge Rohde) told her audience at the Y. W. C. A. today, speaking on the subject "New Horizons for America."

There should be no pessimism as to the future, said Mrs. Owen, because there is so much to be done. Fifty years or more ago, she pointed out, some natural scientists said there were no more discoveries to be made, no more things to be invented—and then their dark predictions were followed by the greatest era of invention the world has ever known. So it is today, she believes, in the world situation. Broad horizons of achievement lie before us, but this time they will be in the field of human relationships.

She advocated health insurance for the people of this country and explained the successful operation of such a plan in Denmark.

Mrs. Owen also believes that a new approach must be adopted in dealing with criminals, not merely punishment for the crime nor merely training designed to effect reform but investigation as to the causes that have led to a criminal attitude—causes for which society is responsible. Just putting offenders behind locked doors does not correct the cause of their offense, she declared. The vast sums spent in the apprehension and punishment of criminals could better be spent in remedying conditions which lead them into crime, she affirmed.

Mrs. Owen told her audience her views were not mere theory for she had served for some years as a director of the Federal Reformatory for Women, and as a member of the board of Star Commonwealth for Boys.

Mrs. Owen believes the radio and great advances in transportation should be definitely directed toward bringing mankind into closer understanding and more friendly relationship. So far they have been employed primarily for entertainment and for war, she said.

But the greatest challenge to thinking citizens is to work out a mechanism for security between nations, Mrs. Owen asserted, and then she discussed the plan for postwar co-operation set forth in her recent book, "Look Forward Warrior." Mrs. Owen outlined a plan for a union of nations with a constitution patterned after our own, and an international police force to keep order. Each nation, she said, would also be guaranteed the right to have its own militia to insure internal order.

Mrs. Owen was introduced by Miss Sarah Wambaugh.

By a Staff Photographer

Program for 1943 Is Discussed

At the all-day conference on the 1943 program, held today at the Y. W. C. A. by the Massachusetts Girl Scout Leaders, were (left to right) Miss Dema Kennedy of the National Girl Scout Staff; Mrs. Roberts B. Owen, Director of the Putney Work Camp and Program Adviser for the Girl Scout Camps of Massachusetts, and Mrs. Herbert C. Hardy, Vice-President of the Massachusetts Girl Scouts.

Aid of Girl Scout Campers Is Promised for Farmers

Girl Scout campers this summer will help farmers pick apples and weed gardens if Mrs. Roberts B. Owen's recommendations are followed. Speaking at a meeting of Girl Scout Leaders at the Y. W. C. A. this morning, she advocated the addition of a community-aid program to the usual and more self-centered camp program.

Mrs. Owen feels that the capacity of teen-age girls generally is underestimated. With direction, she says, they can accomplish a tremendous amount of work. "If farmers are really as hard put to it as we are led to believe, the possibility of utilizing this teen-age energy and enthusiasm should not be overlooked," she declared.

As principal of the Chestnut Hill School, Program Adviser for the Massachusetts Girl Scout State Camps, and Director of the Putney (Vt.) Work Camp, Mrs. Owen has had experience with teen-age girls and with camps. She reviewed the contributions made by various work camps to the communities in which they are located, and discussed how Girl Scout camps might adapt this experience to meet their own situations in practical ways.

Campers Have Helped

"Members of work camps," she said, "have helped farmers, housewives, and visiting nurses; they have built playgrounds and run nursery schools; they have made old buildings into community centers. Towns and villages have contributed tools and materials. Campers have given time and strength."

In reorganizing Girl Scout programs to meet present needs, she stressed the importance of imagination and ingenuity in planning. She urged Scout leaders to have as much as possible of the work involved in group living done by the campers themselves—preparing food, cleaning, and so on. Not "made" work, but work which is obviously needed, she emphasized.

2,000 Hours of Work

"Leaders must find what contribution can be made to the life of the particular community in which their camp is located," she said. "The needs must be genuine and within the capacity of the campers. Clergymen, 4-H clubs, and teachers will help in planning, though they often will need to be convinced of the practicability of using the girls' services."

Last summer, according to Mrs. Owen, one Girl Scout camp contributed 2,000 hours of work to near-by farmers, who were more than convinced that the work was worth while. Another camp, on the Cape, helped in cranberry bogs with equal success.

Miss Dema Kennedy, Camping Adviser for the New England Region of the National Staff of Girl Scouts, also spoke at the meeting, seconding Mrs. Owen's advocacy of farm aid and victory gardening as part of Scout camp programs for 1943. Mrs. Charles Farnsworth, Commissioner of Concord, showed motion pictures of Massachusetts Scout camps, and Mrs. William V. M. Fawcett, Commissioner of Newton, discussed Scout publications.

Mrs. C. Leslie Glenn, Second Vice-President of the national organization, spoke in the afternoon on the leadership and membership drive. Mrs. James L. Faden, President of the Massachusetts Girl Scouts, presided.

Clubwomen Hear Dean Holmes At Thursday Meeting

Prof. Henry Holmes, Dean of the Graduate School of Education at Harvard, will address Massachusetts clubwomen at their monthly Club Institute at the Y. W. C. A. on Thursday morning at 11:40 o'clock. He will be introduced by Mrs. Edgar Tregoning, State Chairman of War Service and Defense, and will discuss the question of what the war will do to United States colleges and schools.

"Our American Way With Women's Clubs in Wartime" is the general theme of Thursday's Institute, which opens at 10 o'clock. Federation speakers will include Mrs. Edwin Troland, "The Clubwoman and Her Club"; Mrs. Donald F. Prince, "Two Messengers: The Club Bulletin"; Mrs. Nathaniel Smith, "Topics"; Mrs. Joseph E. Davidson, "Club Morale"; Mrs. Fred M. Spear, "Victory Gardens"; Mrs. John A. Jennings, "A Call for Service and the Clubwomen's Response"; Mrs. Tregoning, "Co-operation With Our Government"; Mrs. Max Ulin, "Speaking of a Conference."

Fred A. Dakin, assistant to the State Director of Public Safety, will also speak on "Neighbors in the Block," and Miss Amy Sacker will make a plea for the Red Cross.

Singing will be led by Mrs. Elliott B. Williams of Milton, with Mrs. Albert Chamberlin at the piano.

Russian-American Similarity Drawn

Mrs. Pitirim A. Sorokin will speak on "Russians' Similarity to Americans" at the midwinter meeting of the Mothercraft Club of Massachusetts at the Hotel Lenox on Friday at 1 p. m. She will be introduced by Mrs. Frank P. Bennett, Chairman of Russian War Relief for the State Federation of Women's Clubs.

Others on the program will be Mrs. Sherman L. Whipple, Jr., who will talk on "Victory Gardens"; Marjorie Mills, whose subject will be "Food in Wartime"; and Mrs. Harriet Warner Baxter, who will discuss "Books for Buddies."

Mrs. May Bliss Dickinson Kimball, founder and President of the Club, will preside.

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Junior D. A. R.'s Convene March 6

Massachusetts Junior Daughters of the American Revolution will hold their seventh annual assembly at the Hotel Kenmore on Saturday, March 6, at 2:30 p. m. Joel W. Eastman, member of the State Committee on Public Safety, will speak on the role of patriotic women in the war effort.

Guests of honor will include Mrs. Frederick Glazier Smith, State Regent of the D. A. R.; Mrs. Willard F. Richards, National Chairman of the 1943 Junior Assembly to be held in Cincinnati, Ohio, in April; Miss Olive Webster, National Chairman of the Junior D. A. R. Motor Service Committee, and Mrs. Shirley Wyatt Bartlett, Junior State President of the Children of the American Revolution. Mrs. Irving R. Merriam, State Chairman of the Junior Membership Committee, will preside.

A musical program and an exhibit of Indian handicraft, under the direction of Miss Katherine R. Briggs, will add to the interest of the program.

Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

Following are recent additions to and changes in the last published schedule of these programs. A schedule containing announcements of Radiocast Programs of Christian Science in the localities or regions served by this edition appears on the first and third Thursdays of each month. These programs are under the auspices of local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

New Station

Massachusetts
Pittsfield: Series Saturdays, Mar. 6, 13, 20 and 27, 9:00 to 9:15 a. m., WBRK, 1340kc.

Fashion Group Hears Expert On Furnishing

Though color in our homes has always been important, it is even more so this year when there are so many home furnishings we can't get or don't think it patriotic to buy, in the opinion of Miss Harriet Burket, Merchandise Editor of House and Garden. Miss Burket spoke at the Boston Fashion Group luncheon at the University Club this noon. Her subject was "Keep Your Colors Flying."

"If used wisely, color can take the place of new furnishings in giving your home a fresh look," she said.

Colors, too, are restricted to some extent, she admitted, but there is still a wide range, with the 1943 color chart showing clearer and lighter hues.

Miss Burket discussed numerous ways of creating architectural effects with paint—painting a dado dark, for instance, with the upper walls light in order to lower the ceiling; or painting a swag on the wall to match the drapery swag at the window.

You can't furnish a house entirely with paint, however, and Miss Burket assured her audience that there is still plenty of merchandise available, but it is different. Cotton floor coverings, for example, are coming to the fore to replace wool. Cotton rugs are being produced in a wonderful range of textures, she said. They are not much cheaper than wool, but they clean well and bear up well. Miss Burket illustrated her remarks with samples of new cotton fabrics.

She praised domestic kilns for turning out "cute, unusual, and fresh" accessories to replace the imported products which are no more. Fascinating desk sets, vases, and other accessories are available from our own manufacturers, she said. Among other materials they are using such woods as cherry, apple, and pear, which are not touched by priorities.

As one of the outstanding national authorities on home furnishings, Miss Burket is constantly consulted by manufacturers, interior decorators, and customers from coast to coast. She is Chairman of the Home Furnishings Division of the New York Fashion Group.

Mrs. Gladys Beckett Jones of the Garland School, Regional Director of the Boston Fashion Group, presided.

City and County Pay Up $200

Mayor Maurice J. Tobin is expected to sign today the appropriation order for $1,249,500 which will net a permanent increase of $200 a year for policemen and firemen and a similar but temporary boost in pay for all other city and Suffolk County employees.

The order, unanimously approved by the Boston City Council at yesterday's meeting, affects the pay envelopes of some 12,675 municipal job holders, including the 22 City Councilors, and is retroactive to the first of the year. Payments are expected to begin March 10.

Uniformed men in the Police Department under the rank of captain and all members of the Fire Fighting Force below the rank of district chief will receive the permanent $200 increase, which in the case of patrolmen and fire department privates replaces the $100 temporary "emergency compensation allotments" they have been getting since the first of the year.

The temporary increase for city and county employees will also substitute for the emergency allotments granted to all those getting less than $2,480 a year. The Mayor had set aside over $1,000,000 for these emergency payments in his 1943 budget, and the appropriation obtained yesterday represents the difference needed between the amount called for in the budget and the sum necessary to effect the $200 annual increases.

City Auditor Charles J. Fox said that the School Committee, which has not yet submitted its budget, will undoubtedly follow the Mayor's lead and vote a similar increase in pay to its 6,000 employees. This would appear to mean a gross expenditure for all raises of $3,600,000, which translated in terms of the tax rate means an increase of $2.50 over the 1942 figure of $41.

It is believed, however, that as a result of other factors, together with the fact that appropriations for the emergency allotments have been included, the proposed tax rate increase probably won't be anywhere near as large.

The proposed increases, almost inevitable in view of the rising price structure, were forecast by Mayor Tobin in his annual budget measure Feb. 1. Their cost will approximately halve the estimated saving of $2,500,000 in municipal operating costs this year which was included in the 1943 budget of $43,022,083.

Mayor Tobin told reporters today that he himself would not accept the $200 increase. He did point out, however, that department heads, Judges of Municipal and District Courts, as well as City Councilors were in his opinion entitled to the increase.

Waltz Evenings Attractive

Many of the younger set as well as the older are showing great interest in the Waltz Evenings to be held in the ballroom of the Copley-Plaza on Tuesdays, March 9, April 13, and May 4, when Ruby Newman and his orchestra will supply the music.

The April and May parties will benefit the Greater Boston United War Fund, but out of deference to the request of the President's War Relief Control Board that benefits not be held in March because of the Red Cross campaign, the March party will be a social affair, with the object of entertaining Army and Navy officers stationed in Boston.

Among those on the junior committee, which is holding a meeting this afternoon at the Copley-Plaza, are: Miss Edith Winsor, Miss Margot Black, Miss Anne Cunningham, Miss Emily Cunningham, Miss Betty Twitchell, Miss Katharine Stride, Miss Patricia W. Stride, Miss Isabel Russell, Miss Joan Russell, Miss Margaret Russell, Miss Helen Russell, Miss Grace Cheney, Mrs. Ernest Decker, Jr. (the former Jane Bancroft), Miss Virginia Hoar, Miss Lee Howell, Miss Patricia Bayne, Mrs. Spencer H. Brewster (the former Marietta Withington), and Miss Josephine Murray.

Ruby Newman, who used to conduct waltzes in Salzburg and Vienna, has a special waltz orchestra organized according to old Viennese standards, and it will play the famous old waltzes re-orchestrated for his musicians. Mrs. Russell Howell is in charge of the invitation subscriptions at 11 Newbury Street.

Czechoslovak Day Coming March 7

Czechoslovak Day will be observed throughout Massachusetts on March 7 under a proclamation promised by Gov. Leverett Saltonstall, according to Karel Hudec, Czech Consul General, who conferred with the Governor.

Honoring the "George Washington of Czechoslovakia," the day marks the anniversary of Thomas G. Masaryk, explained Mr. Hudec, who also disclosed that New York, New Jersey, and Connecticut will also observe the day officially.

South Boston Plans March 17 Festival

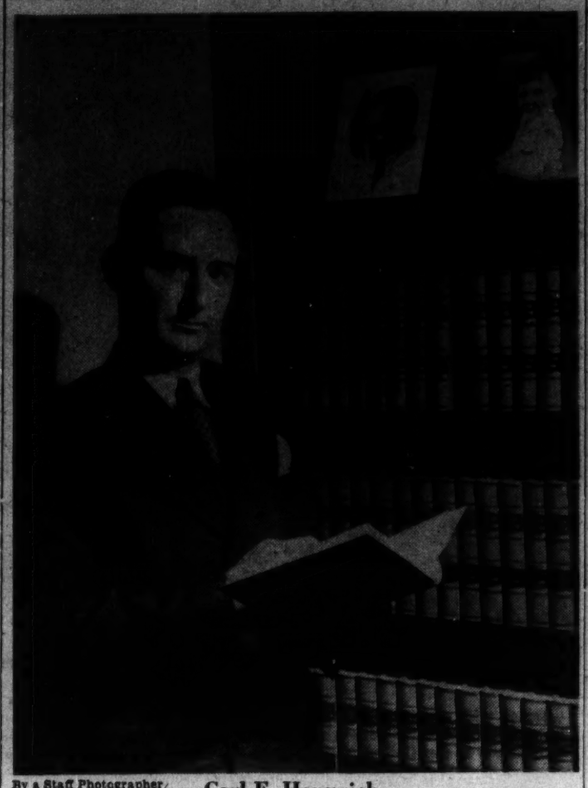
All of the March 17 holiday "fixings," including a street parade in the afternoon, will be carried out this year, according to plans announced by a committee from the South Boston Citizens' Association.

Capt. Joseph Murphy is the chairman of the committee arranging for the historic exercises in the high school, where classical and patriotic music will be heard. A banquet has been planned for the night of March 16 at the Gardner Hotel, Boston.

On the morning of March 17, there will be the usual exercises on Dorchester Heights. In the afternoon a street parade will be held. William B. Gallagher is the chief marshal and Joseph Slattery chief of staff. There will be representation of all units of the armed forces in the parade.

Stephen J. Fitzpatrick is the Chairman of the General Committee and James Dahill is the Treasurer, with James Nagle, Clerk.

New F. B. I. Director in Boston



By a Staff Photographer

Carl E. Hennrich

With his chief and his son—J. Edgar Hoover, and Carl William, respectively, looking down from the picture frames on the bookcase. Co-operation of alert citizens in "tipping" the F. B. I. of any suspicious or subversive act was urged by the new head, who asks the public to remember his telephone number—Liberty 5533—and that his office is open 24 hours a day.

Mme. Chiang Gets In Radio Salute

The Daily Dialer

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Mme. Chiang Kai-shek speaks tonight from Madison Square Garden. Wendell L. Willkie will introduce Mme. Chiang, and Mayor La Guardia and other distinguished guests will speak briefly, CBS-WEEI; MBS-WNAC, 10 p. m.

Joseph C. Harsch comments on the news, CBS-WEEI, 11:10 p. m.

How war frauds are exposed by the Government will be told by Tom Clark, Director of the War Fraud Bureau, MBS-WNAC, 8:15 p. m.

John L. Sullivan, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, will give some helpful pointers on the preparation of the 1942 income tax returns, CBS-WEEI, 10:30 p. m.

Alec Templeton, pianist, will be heard in a five-minute program over the Blue Network every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 10:30 p. m. and on WHDH, by recording, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays at 6:30 p. m.

Two Sousa marches, "U. S. Field Artillery March" and "Semper Fidelis," will be played on American Melody Hour. Vivian della Chiesa sings "Oh, Dry Those Tears" and Conrad Thibault "I'll Take You Home Again Kathleen," CBS-WEEI, 7:30 p. m.

Alfred Wallenstein returns after a brief absence to conduct "Sinfonietta," playing Richard Strauss' "Le Bourgeois Gentilhomme," MBS-WNAC, 11:30 p. m.

Twenty-five Boston schoolboys will take part as Nazi Storm Troopers in the Yankee Network's reception to H. B. Warner and Bonita Granville, stars of "Hitler's Children," WNAC, 9:30 p. m.

Rigid Security Measures Promised by F. B. I. Head

Continuance of the same rigid measures for security as has marked the work of the Federal Bureau of Investigation since Pearl Harbor was assured today by Carl E. Hennrich, the new director of the F. B. I. in Boston.

Mr. Hennrich, who opened the Norfolk office of the F. B. I. when it was established just after the Pearl Harbor attack, has just arrived in Boston from Norfolk and succeeded John T. Madigan, who had charge of the Boston field division for the past year.

All precautions against the possibility of enemy agents landing on our shores will continue to be taken as in the past—one phase of the duty of guarding against sabotage, espionage, and all subversive acts—he said.

While this sort of work constitutes a majority of the duties of the F. B. I., there are plenty of other responsibilities including the ferreting out of men who have failed to report for induction into the Army when ordered by their Selective Service Boards.

Shields Activities

But in general Mr. Hennrich was noncommittal about the work of the F. B. I. in line with the highly essential policy of that organization to shield its activities from prying eyes.

Confidence was voiced by the new chief of the Boston division, however, in the support of his agents by the public at large. Co-operation by alert citizens in notifying his office at the first sign of any subversive act has proved of vital assistance in the past and can easily be of utmost importance to the security of the nation itself, he said.

His office is open 24 hours a day and all loyal citizens are urged by the new director to keep the telephone number of Liberty 5533 in their minds ready for immediate use.

The situation is well in hand now, he said, and the F. B. I. intends to keep it so, he declared. Mr. Hennrich, a native of Sparta, Ill., and a graduate of National University in Washington, class of '35, where he obtained his LL.B. degree, is a member of the Bar of the District of Columbia.

He entered F. B. I. work in 1934 as a fingerprint classifier, and successively became agent, administrative assistant to J. Edgar Hoover, Chief of the Bureau, and agent in charge of field divisions.

Second Hub Assignment

It is, in effect, the second time that Mr. Hennrich has been assigned to Boston. In February of 1937, he said, he was ordered to Boston and served here eight days, before being called suddenly on special mission duty and he just got back to Boston now.

Mr. Madigan who resigned from his post as director at Boston said he intended to "look around," but gave no further intimation of his plans for the future. During the year that he has been in charge the personnel in this division—embracing Massachusetts, Maine and New Hampshire—has tripled as a result of the war.

Other than the "spot raids" on enemy aliens, the operations of the F. B. I. in relation to the war are kept secret. In other lines, the campaigns waged against lotteries were the outstanding feature of the tenure in office of Mr. Madigan.

How You May Check Oil Used Since Oct. 1

The following table furnishes a rough check for household fuel-oil users in Greater Boston.

Figures are based on a 65-degree room temperature, a well-insulated house of average size, and an average-size oil burner, and extend from Oct. 1, when rationing began.

If year's ration plus oil on hand Oct. 1 totals	Maximum gallons of oil burned to midnight of Mar. 1
2,000 gallons	1,429 2-3
1,500 gallons	1,072¾
1,000 gallons	715
500 gallons	357½

Lecturer to Show Wise Use of Rations

Those who are wondering how to get the most canned goods out of their ration points will be interested in a demonstration lecture to be held at Miss Farmer's School of Cookery, 30 Huntington Avenue, tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock.

Miss Alice Bradley, Principal, will show how the 192 points allowed four persons for a month can be utilized to good advantage. She finds the homemaker can use something canned almost every day in the month. She will explain ways of using the same foods in a variety of dishes. The demonstration, which will be one of a regular lecture series, will be open to the public for a small admission fee.

Rationing Board To Move in April

Mayor Maurice J. Tabin disclosed today that the Boston Rationing Board will move from its present quarters, 60 Devonshire Street, to the first floor of the Houghton and Dutton Building at Beacon and Tremont Streets, about April 1.

This nine-story Boston landmark was acquired by the city a year ago for unpaid taxes. The remaining floors of the building will be ready for occupancy by May 1, at which time several governmental agencies are expected to move in.

297 Get Degrees At Boston College

Two hundred and ninety-seven Boston College seniors received their degrees recently four months ahead of schedule under an intensified war program.

President of the College, The Very Rev. William J. Murphy, S. J., presented diplomas to students with Mayor Maurice J. Tobin and Rear Admiral Robert A. Theobald, Commandant of the First Naval District, looking on.

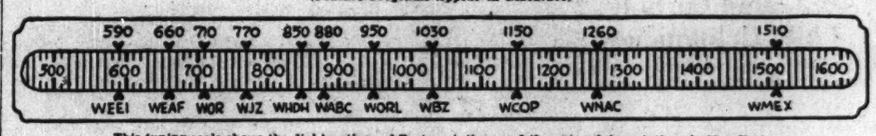
Absentia degrees were granted to 30 students already in military service.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Wednesday, March 3
12 noon WMEX 1510kc

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
3:00 "David Harum"; sk.	Morton Downey, songs	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	Stanley Dixon, news	Hawaiian Music
3:15 News Service	Air Express Music	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	Ruth Moss Interviews	Popular Music
3:30 Hollywood; Post	Winter Serenade: music	"Pepper Young's Family"	Shady Valley Folks	The Limerick Market
3:45 Uncle Sam Presents	"Bing Sings"; sk.	"Right to Happiness"; sk.	Shady Valley Folks	The Limerick Market
4:00 News Service	Air Express Music	Backstage Wife; sketch	Walter Compton, news	Sam Donahue's Orch.
4:15 4 Sharps in 1 Flat	Newscast	"Stella Dallas"; sketch	"Uncle Sam"; drama	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch.
4:30 Book talk	Air Express Music	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	Bridgeport Ensemble	Glen Gray's Orchestra
4:45 Mountain Music	Terry O'Toole, songs	"Young Widder Brown"	Reptn: Warner-Granville	Bing Crosby, songs
5:00 Five O'Clock Follies	Terry O'Toole, songs	"When a Girl Marries"	News; Sheelah Carter	Teddy Powell's Orchestra
5:15 Date Book; Follies	"Hop Harrigan"; sketch	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	Billy Payne, tenor
5:30 Five O'Clock Follies	"Jack Armstrong"; sketch	"Just Plain Bill"; sk.	Junior Newsceaster	Billy Payne, tenor
5:45 Home Fires Burning	"Captain Midnight"; sk.	"Front Page Farrell"; sk.	"Superman"; sketch	News Service
6:00 News comments	"Terry and the Pirates"	News; Sports Reporter	News Service	Light Classics: music
6:15 Edwin C. Hill, news	News Highlights	Cowboy Songs; In. Taxes	Press Roundup; Sports	Sports; Talk
6:30 Frazier Hunt, news	Alec Templeton; Concert	Dinner Music; Songs	News from Abroad	Dance orchestra
6:45 J. B. Kennedy, news	Pete Herman's Orchestra	Lowell Thomas	Musical Rendesvous	Sports of the Day
7:00 Four to Go: variety	Col. Stoopnagle; Sports	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	March to Victory
7:15 Harry James' Orch.	South American Way	News of the World	Songs; Date With a Disc	News Service
7:30 American Melody Hour: songs; violin	Adrian and Allen, songs; ABC's of OPA; talk	Kay Ivers, songs; Hudson Strings; Apollo Club	"Confidentially Yours"; Treasury Star Parade	Vincent Youmen's Music Nelson Eddy, songs
8:00 Arch Oboler's	Earl Godwin, news	Ginny Simms; guests;	Singin' Sam, songs	Boston School Com. Pam
8:15 "Lights Out"	"Lum 'n' Abner"	Edgar Fairchild's Orch.	War Frauds Bureau talk	Richard Salinger, news
8:30 Al Jolson - Monty Woolley; News	"Archie and company"; comedy variety; guests	Horace Heidt's Orchestra Horace Heidt's Orchestra	"Pass in Review"; Army Camps' Activities	Sigm'd Romb'rg's Music Variety Hour
9:00 Burns and Allen;	Famous Jury Trials	Quiz Show, with Walter	Gabriel Heatter, news	Variety Hour
9:15 Whiteman's Orch.	Famous Jury Trials	O'Keefe, m. c.	News Service	Variety Hour
9:30 "Suspense"; drama	Dance orchestra	Fibber McGee and Molly	Press Roundup; Sports	Variety Hour
9:45 "Suspense"; drama	Orchestra; Talk	Fibber McGee and Molly	Musical Rendesvous	Variety Hour; Bruins
10:00 Mme. Chiang Kai-shek	Raymond Gram Swing	Bob Hope Variety Show	Mme Chiang Kai-shek	Detroit hockey game
10:15	Gracie Fields; songs	Bob Hope Variety Show	Mme. Chiang Kai-shek	Hockey game; News
10:30 J. L. Sullivan: Taxes	The World's Most Honored Music	Red Skelton and Co.	Paul Schubert, news	The Swing Shift
10:45 News; World War II		Red Skelton and Co.	Musical Roundup	Les Brown's Orchestra
11:00 News; Jos. Harsch	Louis Armstrong's Orch.	News; Songs; Talk	News Service	Dick Stabile's Orchestra
11:15 Rideout: Master Works of Music	Sammy Eisen's Orch.	"What Can I Do?: drama	Dance orchestra	Bunny Berigan's Orch.
11:30 Music; Dance orch.	Fishermen's Program	"Music You Want"	"Sinfonietta"; Alfred Wallenstein, conductor	Day's End: music
11:45	Sportscast; News	"Music You Want"		Day's End: News

Wednesday's Programs

WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	Air Express Music	News; Musical Clock	Organ Melodies	
7:15 "Uncle Elmer"	Newscast	Musical Clock	News Service	
7:30 Music; News	Religious program	News Service	Songs; "Fiesta"; music	
7:45 News; War Summ'ry	Religious program; News	Reveille Roundup	'Good Morning' 'Salute'	
8:00 News of the World	"Tune Up Time"	Musical Toast	News Service	Musical Timetable
8:15 Caroline Cabot	Musical Reveille	Musical Toast	"George & Dixie"; News	Musical Timetable
8:30 Carl Moore's Show	Music of Many Lands	News Service	Ruth Moss, interviews	Musical Timetable
8:45 Carl Moore; News	News; Morning Notes	Herb Lewis: Melodeers	Ruth Moss, interviews	Musical Timetable
9:00 Priscilla Fortescue	The Breakfast Club	Home Forum: talk	News and Rhythm	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15 School of the Air:	The Breakfast Club	"Uncle Sam": OWI dr.	"All Hail to You"	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30 "New Horizons"	The Breakfast Club	Im. Wolcott: Food news	Organ Recital: vocalists	Studio speaker
9:45 Food Fair	The Breakfast Club	"Gene and Glenn"	Musical Roundup	Studio speaker
10:00 "Valiant Lady"	Morning Market Basket	News: Talk; Music	News commentator	Musical program
10:15 American Stories	Air Express Music	"The O'Neills": drama	Choir Loft; organ	"Handy Andy"
10:30 Honeymoon Hill	Fishermen's Program	"Helpmate": sketch	Cheer Up Gang; vocalists; orchestra	Shopping With Marie Mason
10:45 Bachelor's Children	Fishermen's Program	"Woman of America": sk.		
11:00 Food News Roundup	Breakfast Music	"Road of Life": sketch	"Headlines of Tomorrow"	Kick-Conga
11:15 "Second Husband"	Breakfast Music	"Vic and Sade": sketch	New England Cupboard	Melody for Mediation
11:30 "Bright Horizons"	Famous Song Hits	"Snow Village"; sketch	Yankee House Party: variety show; orchestra	Dick Robertson's Orch.
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Famous Song Hits	"David Harum"; sketch		News report
12:00 Kate Smith, talk	Newscast	News: Hum and Strum	Boake Carter, news	Monitor Views the News
12:15 "Big Sister"; drama	Bond Wagon Quiz	Chet Gaylord, songs	George and Dixie, songs	The Pepper Shaker
12:30 "Helen Trent"	National Farm and Home Hour: speakers	Marjorie Mills, women's program	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"			Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies
1:00 "Life Beautiful"	Washington Commentary	News; Agricultural news	News Service	"Council for Democracy"
1:15 "Ma Perkins"	Edward MacHugh, hymns	Aunt Jenny; sketch	Lester Huff & Trio	Italian Melodies
1:30 "Vic and Sade"	Ted Rolfe, Song Shop	Big Sister: sketch	News; Fashion Talk	Religious program
1:45 "The Goldbergs"	Fishermen's Program	News Service	Cedric Foster, news	Religious program
2:00 Serial drama	Treasury Star Parade	"Light of the World"	News; Musical Roundup	Melody Mystery Contest
2:15 Serial drama	Mystery Chef: food facts	"Lonely Women": sketch	"Yankee Kitchen"	Melody Mystery Contest
2:30 'We Love and Learn'	Air Express Music	Guiding Light: drama	"Yankee Kitchen"	"Uncle Sam" drama
2:45 "Pepper Young"	Studio Concert	Hymn Recital	Musical Roundup	News report
3:00 David Harum	Morton Downey, songs	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	Stanley Dixon, news	Hawaiian Music
3:15 News Service	Air Express Music	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	Shady Valley Folks	Popular Music
3:30 Hollywood: "Post"	Winter Serenade: music	Pepper Young's Family	Shady Valley Folks	The Limerick Market
3:45 Uncle Sam Presents	Ted Malone: Book Ends	"Right to Happiness"	Shady Valley Folks	The Limerick Market
4:00 News Service	Air Express Music	Backstage Wife: sketch	Walter Compton, news	Harold Grant's Orch.
4:15 4 Sharps in 1 Flat	Newscast	Stella Dallas: sketch	"Uncle Sam"; drama	Tony Pastor's Orch.
4:30 Treasury Parade	Air Express Music	"Lorenzo Jones"; drama	Bridgeport String Ensemble	Andrews Sisters, songs
4:45 Mountain Music	Terry O'Toole, songs	"Young Widder Brown"	Frank Foti, cond.	Guy Lombardo's Orch.
5:00 Five O'Clock Follies	Terry O'Toole, songs	"When a Girl Marries"	Sheelah Carter, comm'nt	Benny Goodman's Orch.
5:15 Date Book: Follies	"Hop Harrigan"; sketch	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	Billy Payne, tenor
5:30 Five O'Clock Follies	"Jack Armstrong"	"Just Plain Bill"; sketch	Junior Newsceaster	Billy Payne, tenor
5:45 Home Fires Burning	"Captain Midnight"	'Front Page Farrell'; sk.	"Superman"; sketch	News Service
6:00 Comment; News	"Terry and the Pirates"	News; Sports Reporter	News Service	Light Classics: music
6:15 Mary Small, songs	Newscast	The Answer Man: quiz	Press Roundup; Sports	Sports; Income Taxes
6:30 Walt Cassell, songs	Dinner Concert	Music; Hum and Strum	News from Abroad	Sonny Dunham's Orch.
6:45 "The World Today"	Pete Herman's Orchestra	Lowell Thomas	Musical Rendesvous	Sports of the Day
7:00 Four to Go: variety	Col. Stoopnagle; Sports	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	March to Victory
7:15 Harry James's Orch.	White Time	News of the World	Music; Date With a Disc	News Service
7:30 'Easy Aces'; comedy	"The Lone Ranger";	"Sing Song Serenade"	Yankee Starlets; songs	Judy Garland, songs
7:45 "Mr. Keen"; drama	western drama	John Barry, comments	Across the Footlights	Your Army
8:00 Sammy Kaye's Or.	Earl Godwin, news	'Mr. & Mrs. North'; com.	"Sising Up the News"	Irish Music
8:15 Sammy Kaye's Or.	Lum 'n' Abner; sketch	'Mr. & Mrs. North'; com.	The Barries; Willard Trio	Richard Salinger, news
8:30 Drama, with Jean Hersholt; News	"The Manhattan Story"; Jim Ameche, narrator	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	"Just Five Lines"; dr.	You Shall Have Music
8:45		Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	"Just Five Lines"; dr.	You Shall Have Music
9:00 Lionel Barrymore:	..ohn Freedom: drama	Eddie Cantor; Dinah	Gabriel Heatter, news	Classical Album
9:15 "Mayor of Town"	'o'n Freedom: drama	Shore; guest; orchestra	M. Gould's Orch:: drama	Classical Album
9:30 Milton Berle: Variety; Orch.; Guests	Jerry Wald's Orchestra	"Mr. District Attorney";	Russel Crouse; Kathryn	Classical Album; News
9:45	Dance orchestra; Talk	dramatic sketch; orch	Grayson; Ilka Chase, mc	
10:00 Moments in Music:	Raymond Gram Swing	Kay Kyser's College of	John B. Hughes, news	Local Sports
10:15 Unit. Nations' songs	Gracie Fields, songs	Musical Knowledge	News Service	Local Sports
10:30 War Correspondents	Phil Ja Most: Band	Kay Kyser's College of	Paul Schubert, news	Local Sports
10:45 News; World War II	Music	Musical Knowledge	Musical Roundup	Local Sports
11:00 News; Wm. Shirer	Louis Armstrong's Orch.	News; Songs; War	News Service	Victory Night Watch
11:15 Rideout; Master Works of Music	Sammy Eisen's Orchestra	What Can I Do?: drama	Ray Morton's Orchestra	Xavier Cugat's Orch.
11:30	Fishermen's Program	Music You Want	"California Melodies";	Day's End: music
11:45 Music; Dance orch.	Sportscast; News	Music You Want	vocalist; orchestra	Day's End; News

Today on Short Waves

London—6:00 p. m.—Hello, Children. GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.
Moscow—7:45 p. m.—Program in English. RKE, 19.1 meg., 19.7 m.
Melbourne—7:35 p. m.—American Soldiers Calling Home. VLG6, 15.23 meg., 19.14 m.
London—6:00 p. m.—Current Events. GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GBC, 2.02 meg., 102 m.
London—6:45 p. m.—Meet Jon Londoner. GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRC, 2.92 meg., 102 m.
Moscow—9:00 p. m.—Comments in English. RKE, 11.9 meg., 25.3 m.
London—9:00 p. m.—Headline News and Views. GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRC, 2.92 meg., 102 m.; Guatemala ... 9:58 p. m.—"Giestre's." TOWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
London—10:00 p. m.—Theater. GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRC, 2.92 meg., 102 m.
Melbourne—10:25 p. m.—American Soldiers Calling Home. VLG6, 15.23 meg., 19.6 m.
Guatemala—11:20 p. m.—Marimba Concert. TOWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

Today's FM Programs

W61B, Boston (46.7m)

3:00 p. m.—News; Novelty Knicknacks.
3:15 p. m.—Mildred W. Carlson, talk.
3:30 p. m.—Variety Matinee.
4:00 p. m.—News; Organ Moods.
4:15 p. m.—"Five of a Kind."
4:30 p. m.—String Time.
4:45 p. m.—Jack Dalton

Pan-American Forum Seeks New Ties of Amity

Not satisfied with a sevenfold increase of interest in the study of Spanish and Portuguese in Massachusetts schools within a few years, teachers and librarians are coming to Boston tomorrow to compare notes, listen to authorities from North and South America, and seek new ways to strengthen Inter-American understanding.

Invited by the Pan-American Society of Massachusetts are all teachers and students of Spanish, Portuguese, history, and geography, as well as librarians and members of related organizations throughout the Commonwealth.

Dr. Edmundo O'Gorman, member of the faculties of the University of Mexico and of Brown University, is to speak in the 10 a. m. session at the Copley-Plaza Hotel on "Overcoming Historical Impediments to an Understanding Between the Americas."

A distinguished Argentine woman, Maria Rosa Oliver, also speaks in the morning, on "The Personal Factor in Inter-American Understanding." She is a writer and authority on North American literature.

Dr. Edith F. Helman of Simmons College will preside.

Two Distinct Programs

At the luncheon, Dr. Robert G. Caldwell, Dean of Humanities at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, is to introduce Mrs. George Cheever Shattuck, President of the Pan-American Society, and Kenneth Holland, Director of the Division of Science and Education, Office of the Co-ordinator of Inter-American Affairs in Washington.

In the afternoon from 2 to 4 there will be two distinct programs.

One, for Junior High and High School Students, is at the New England Museum of Natural History on Berkeley Street, and consists of sound films on South America.

Speakers in the other afternoon session are Dr. Francisco S. Cespedes, Professor at the National University of Panama, on "Understanding Latin Americans Through Their Schools," and Dr. Halfdan Gregersen, Dean of Williams College, on "The Role of Education in Shaping a New World."

Varied Activities

Mrs. Richard B. Hobart, in charge of the Pan-American Society's Educational Committee, has arranged the conference.

Members of the Society may attend by making reservations. This is one of the many activities whereby it is working to advance hemisphere friendship.

With a membership that has steadily increased to several hundred, the society is currently seeking to raise this figure to a thousand and more. Included in its services are inexpensive courses in Spanish, Portuguese, and Basic English.

A reception at the Society's headquarters, 205 Commonwealth Avenue, is to complete tomorrow's activities.

Addresses of Servicemen Declared 'Military Secret'

War Activities in New England

Addresses of servicemen should not be made public, advised the First Service Command today, in a drive to keep vital information from the enemy and thereby safeguard lives and property.

"There is no objection to revealing that Private Jones is in Australia or that Seaman Tom Brown saw action in the Atlantic," reads a ruling of the Office of Censorship, the Command pointed out.

"But there is military information which endangers the lives of American fighting men in stating that Private John Jones, 'Company C, 600th Infantry,' is in Australia, or Seaman Tom Brown, 'Aboard the U. S. S. Wisconsin,' is in the Atlantic."

Such restrictions apply for soldiers and sailors at home as well as abroad.

Need Men

In "urgent need" of men with teaching experience to conduct in-service classes, the Office of Naval Officer Procurement today announced that commissions are available to qualified applicants.

Five years' teaching experience in college or large city schools is a prerequisite, and applicants should be between 26 and 42 years of age.

They should have scholastic records above average and a background of extracurricular activities while at college.

Teachers of mathematics, physics, engineering, Spanish and French are in greatest demand and "they must have tact, good personalities, and qualities of leadership," it was announced. "These characteristics are of first importance since these classes will be entirely voluntary."

Classes will be held at advanced bases, Naval hospitals, and training stations.

Waac at Edwards

The first member of the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps to be assigned to Camp Edwards, Third Officer Elizabeth R. St. John of Auburn, N. Y., arrived yesterday, taking up quarters in the new Waac area of the camp. As a company supply and mess officer, she inspected the quarters and buildings, which include three barracks, a mess hall, recreation hall, beauty shop, laundry room and other facilities.

She is the wife of Staff Sergt. Willard St. John, now serving in Hawaii. She enlisted at Syracuse, N. Y., last Aug. 31, and was commissioned at Des Moines, Iowa, where she served as a motor transport officer.

Cape Fire Zones

Owners of boats and ships off Cape Cod are urged to stay clear of Camp Edwards' three anti-aircraft firing ranges, because of anti-aircraft firing which began yesterday.

Guns will be firing from 7 a. m. to 11 p. m. at Scorton Neck through March 31; at Poponesset Beach, through March 21; and at South Wellfleet, from March 10 through March 31, Camp Edwards announced.

Blimp Base

"First anniversary record—from swampland to one of the most up-to-date and efficient naval establishments anywhere"—that describes the Naval Air Station at Weymouth, according to Rear Admiral Robert A. Theobald, Commanding the First Naval District, who attended birthday ceremonies last night.

The lighter-than-air ship is proving its value and will become more and more vital in the Navy's anti-submarine and patrol program, the Admiral declared.

'Over 38' Ruling

A new ruling on the discharge of men over 38 years of age, as announced at Fort Devens, requires the applicant to file his request before May 1 in order to take advantage of the chance to get out of uniform.

Such applicants must still present evidence that they will be employed in war industry upon discharge.

The May 1 deadline will be extended only in special cases, such as men on furlough who have not had time to comply, according to the announcement.

Discharges will follow immediately for those otherwise qualified, unless such discharge would "seriously affect the efficiency of the organization to which he is assigned."

Pre-Flight School

Fifty Army reservists have begun an eight-week course at Northeastern University in pre-flight instruction under the Civil Aeronautics Administration, announced President Carl S. Hill today.

The trainees, after completing the instruction here, will graduate to a cross-country school and then to an advanced program in acrobatic and instrument flying, qualifying them as flying and ground-school instructors, and as transport pilots.

Beginning at 5:45 a. m., the daily program includes courses in mathematics, physics, meteorology, navigation, general service of aircraft, radio code, military training, and physical education.

Waac Party

French sailors, Australian fliers, and American servicemen are invited by the Waac unit quartered at Boston City Club to its first social event, a dance tonight from 8 to 12 o'clock, at the Club.

Fifth in Family

As the fifth member of her family to join the armed services, Miss Madeline Lapinsky of Worcester has left an addressograph machine to join the Navy's Waves, it was announced today. Three brothers are in the Navy and one in the Army, out of 10 children in the family.

Important Dates For Consumers

March 15—Sugar ration stamp No. 11 good through this date for 3 pounds.

March 16—Sugar ration stamp No. 12 good for 5 pounds through May 31.

March 21—Coffee ration stamp No. 25 good for one pound through this date.

March 21—No. 4 coupons in "A" gasoline ration books good through this date for 3 gallons each.

March 31—Last day for use of food ration stamps marked A, B, and C in ration book No. 2, good for 48 points worth of rationed foods.

March 31—Deadline for first tire inspection for holders of "A" ration coupons.

April 12—Period 4 fuel oil coupons good for 8 gallons each through this date in Zone B.

June 15—Stamp No. 17 in ration book No. 1 good for one pair of shoes through this date.

Boston Lawyers To Debate Topic Of Women Jurors

A debate on the question of women jurors, with two leading Boston trial lawyers taking opposing sides, will be held at the dinner meeting of the Norfolk County Bar Association at the offices of the Boston Bar Association, 21 School Street, tomorrow, it has been announced.

Samuel P. Sears of Sharon, member of the Norfolk County Bar Association, will take the affirmative, and Arthur F. Bickford of Boston, member of the Boston Bar Association, will take the negative on the question: "Resolved, that women should be permitted to serve on juries in Massachusetts."

Guests of the Bar Association will be Sheriff Samuel H. Wragg, Judge Abraham E. Pinanski, and Judge Harold P. Williams.

Coe Glade as Carmen—'Kiss and Tell' at Wilbur

Bizet Opera Presented By San Carlists

Coe Glade, contralto, put clarity, force, and style into every scene in which she took part at the San Carlo Opera Company's presentation of "Carmen" at the Boston Cepera House last evening, and caused everybody's voice to sound well with whom she sang. No better argument could be offered in favor of the idea of one surpassing artist in a cast, let the associates be who they may. There have been prima donnas who demanded that the leading men they appeared with be of mark and quality to match their own, while others have shown a knack for bringing the tenor or the baritone to a level as high as that on which they themselves stood. It is sheer illusion, perhaps; but it works, sometimes.

Mme. Glade has a particular view of the title figure in this piece, and she has a special way with the music. The character is the Carmen of conservative tradition; responding, at the same time, to something in Mme. Glade herself, something unborrowed, unimitated, and uncopied. The singing, too, is of her own voice, unremembered and without model. Her methods of portrayal and her vocal coloring belong to her, and there is little use in thinking of them in comparison with either her predecessors' or her contemporaries' devices of impersonation or tricks of tone.

Bizet in sound and in action still remains Bizet with her, but he gets out of the conventional theatricalism that has followed him down from the nineteenth century. His heroine, by happy change, instead of being a lively marionette becomes a living woman. Carmen, she gives us to believe, could really, and off the stage, exist.

Note the rhythmic precision with which she lays down card after card in the solitaire scene in the mountain camp; then learn from her vocalization what the old singing masters of the bel-canto school meant by contralto. It is all mechanical and technical, yet it is art and it is alive.

For record, a debut—Jeanette Giaffi as Micaela. Mr. Gallo is gallant and generous to young aspirants. Miss Giaffi well justified his policy. W. P. T.

Mostyn Thomas
With the San Carlo Opera Company

Comedy by F. Hugh Herbert Presented by George Abbott

By Edwin F. Melvin

The first half of "Kiss and Tell," which George Abbott presented at the Wilbur Theater last evening is genuine comedy and very amusing comedy too about suburban family life, with emphasis on the 'teen age generation.

But midway in its course, this new play by F. Hugh Herbert suddenly swings over to farce, introduces an air of cheapness, and runs to considerable double meaning in its dialogue. Mr. Abbott, who is one of the most skillful directors in the business, races through the second half at breakneck speed and an audience which filled the theater roared with laughter, but it seems unfortunate that the play could not have kept throughout to the better tone and the richer humors of its earlier portion.

The difficulty, of course, is that the first part of the comedy, though it is highly entertaining, is somewhat lacking in plot. Here the playwright is sketching the family life of the Archers and their 15-year old daughter, Corliss, a pretty girl who pretends to be older than she is and resents being reminded that she is still a child. In and out run the youngsters of the neighborhood: Mildred Pringle, a couple of years older than Corliss and frowned upon as not too good an influence upon the younger girl; Raymond, the younger brother of Mildred, a precocious lad, who has all sorts of business enterprises in hand; and Dexter Franklin, a mooning youth enamored of Corliss.

* * *

A young soldier is brought into the household as a transient guest, with amusing complications as Corliss engages in innocent flirtation. And the elder son of the household unexpectedly returns on furlough from the army. The story begins to develop when he persuades Mildred Pringle to elope with him and to keep the marriage secret because of the smouldering difficulties between the two families.

There is an intrinsically unpleasant scene, which seems to belong more in serious drama than in either comedy or farce, when Mrs. Pringle, angered by gossiping aspersions on her daughter, which have already resulted in fisticuffs between the families, sweeps triumphantly into the Archer house to accuse Corliss of being an expectant mother.

The scene is passed over quickly, and both Mr. Abbott and Mr. Herbert leap into the farce which follows. The girl, bound by a promise not to reveal her brother's marriage, is unwilling to tell the truth which would have explained the situation, and all sorts of complications are whipped up. But eventually the difficulties are resolved and a happy conclusion, as was to have been expected, is reached.

* * *

The production is technically well managed. Jessie Royce Landis and Robert Keith, who are the featured players, are amusing as the perturbed heads of the Archer establishment, and Joan Caulfield, who plays the important role of their daughter, is an attractive and capable young actress. Bob White adds to the humors with his performance as Dexter, done somewhat in the style of Henry Aldrich, and Tommy Lewis is a comic asset of considerable value as the imperturbable young Raymond. Judith Parrish and Richard Widmark are a likable romantic pair as Mildred Pringle and her sweetheart back from the army.

The subsidiary characters are filled in ably by a numerous cast who represent the neighboring parents, the young soldiers, an avuncular naval officer, a maid who has the informality that comes from long association with the Archer family, and even a neighborhood painter who proceeds stubbornly with his work despite objections that his paint is too light a shade, too dark, and not the right color at all.

Lucas-Pritchard
Lee Dixon

In the Theater Guild's new musical comedy, "Away We Go," coming to the Colonial on March 15.

On the Screen

Bob Hope and Betty Hutton are to appear in Paramount's film version of the Broadway production, "Let's Face It." Frederick Nay is to be in the cast. Mr. Hope is to be made an honorary Eagle Scout by the Boy Scouts of America.

* * *

Joe Pasternak has completed his hundredth film production with the finish of Metro's "Private Miss Jones."

* * *

Richard Arlen is to head the cast of "Mine Sweeper," which William Pine and William Thomas are to produce for Paramount.

* * *

Franklin Pangborn has appeared in more than 400 motion pictures, starting with a film in which Mme. Nazimova starred, many years ago.

* * *

Michele Morgan, French singing actress, is to star in the RKO version of "Higher and Higher," Broadway musical.

'Kiss and Tell'

At the Wilbur—New comedy by F. Hugh Herbert, presented and staged by George Abbott, with setting by John Root. The cast:

Mr. Willard	James Lane
Louise	Frances Bavier
Corliss Archer	Joan Caulfield
Raymond Pringle	Tommy Lewis
Mildred Pringle	Judith Parrish
Dexter Franklin	Bob White
Janet Archer	Jessie Royce Landis
Harry Archer	Robert Keith
Private Earhart	John Harvey
Lieut. Lenny Archer	Richard Widmark
Mary Franklin	Paula Trueman
Bill Franklin	Calvin Thomas
Dorothy Pringle	Lulu Mae Hubbard
Uncle George	Walter Davis
Robert Pringle	Robert Lynn

Musicals Prominent In M-G-M Plans

Musicals and stage plays are prominent in Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer's production plans for 1943. Public demand for this type of entertainment is said to be evidenced by the box-office success during the past year of such M-G-M films as "For Me and My Gal," "Babes on Broadway," and "Rio Rita."

Already completed and soon to be seen at the State and Orpheum are such Broadway stage properties as "DuBarry Was a Lady," which comes to the screen with Red Skelton, Lucille Ball, and Gene Kelly, and "Cabin in the Sky," with a cast headed by Ethel Waters, Eddie ("Rochester") Anderson, and Rex Ingram. Another musical will be "Presenting Lily Mars," with Judy Garland and Van Heflin in starring roles.

Currently in production are "Girl Crazy," with Mickey Rooney and Judy Garland; "Best Foot Forward," starring Lucille Ball, with Harry James, William Gaxton, and Virginia Weidler; and two original musicals, "I Dood It" starring Red Skelton, and "Right About Face," starring Kay Kyser, with Lena Horne, Marilyn Maxwell, William Gargan, and Ben Blue.

Other stage plays to be made into films are "Without Love," in which Katharine Hepburn will repeat her original role; "Cry Havoc!" with an all-feminine cast acting out a story of the defense of Bataan; "High Kickers," another Broadway musical, and "The Wookey," Frederick Hazlett Brennan's play about London during the blitz.

Film on Food Rationing

To supplement explanations of the new point rationing system which have been given in the newspapers and on the radio, the movie theaters are now showing "Point Rationing of Foods," a six-minute cartoon film.

The film shows how to "save" points and stresses the importance of purchasing point-free vegetables and other foods. The film is another of the Office of War Information productions, released in the general category of "Victory Films."

"Away We Go!"

Agnes de Mille, creator of the American folk-ballet, "Rodeo," is directing the dances for the Theater Guild's musical version of "Green Grow the Lilacs," called "Away We Go!" and Mark Platt, formerly of the Ballet Russe de Monte Carlo, Katherine Sergava, Kate Freedlich, and Eric Victor have been engaged for specialty numbers in it.

Memorial Pageant

On March 9, in Madison Square Garden, New York, will be presented a pageant, "We Will Never Die," written by Ben Hecht and produced by Billy Rose, commemorating the two million Jews who have perished under the Nazi regime in Europe. More than 500 cantors are to form a special choral group to sing ancient Hebrew songs, it is announced, and a large symphony orchestra will play an original score by Kurt Weill.

Bonita Granville to Visit

Bonita Granville and H. B. Warner, stars of "Hitler's Children," will make personal appearances on the stage at the Keith Memorial Wednesday evening at 8 and 10 o'clock. The film will have three showings that evening, at 6:30, 8:30, and 10:30. Miss Granville and Mr. Warner arrive in Boston today.

"Hitler's Children" will be shown on Wednesday evening only, and will be part of a 50-city preview of the film. On Thursday morning "They Got Me Covered," with Bob Hope and Dorothy Lamour, will resume its regular engagement.

Vandamm

Jessie Royce Landis and Robert Keith
In "Kiss and Tell," now at the Wilbur Theater

Museum Altarpiece Restored

In 1912 the Boston Museum of Fine Arts acquired an altarpiece by a painter of the Cologne School who is known as the Master of St. Severin. Its great beauty was concealed under heavy varnishes and repaintings. Recently, under the direction of the curator, W. G. Constable, this altarpiece has been restored. It stands revealed now in the resplendent colors and the clear and rhythmic design of the original artist.

The picture is a triptych, the left and right wings of which have both outside and inside painted panels. There are, accordingly, five partitions. They are so arranged in the Primitives Gallery of the Museum that they seem like a five-part, rather than three-part altarpiece.

The panels were installed in a little chapel near Düsseldorf in 1511. At that time, German artists retained many features of medievai painting, and in this altarpiece there persist early conventions. The colors are clear, bright, and expressive. The contours are sharply defined. The draperies are artificially deplowed in ornate patterns. The artist is not motivated by the demands of total composition; he does not feel the need of arranging figures in perspective. There are two outstanding traits: great surface beauty and deep devotional expression.

The medieval painter was not so absorbed in the religious message that he would not pause to paint exquisite passages of texture. There are some superb details of textiles, metals, and jewelry that reveal the masterly skill that typified the medieval German craftsman.

This altarpiece not only provides an excellent specimen of German painting, but it imparts a great deal of information about the German weaver, lapidary, and metalsmith. D. A.

Entertainment Timetable for Today in Greater Boston

Theaters

Colonial—"Men in Shadow," by Mary Hayley Bell. Produced by Max Gordon. Starring Roy Hargrave. 8:30. Matinee Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30. (Last week.)

Copley—"Pygmalion," by George Bernard Shaw. Starring Sylvia Sidney. 8:30. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday at 2:30. (Last week.)

Wilbur—"Kiss and Tell," by F. Hugh Herbert. Presented by George Abbott. Featuring Jessie Royce Landis, Robert Keigh. 8:30. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday at 2:30.

Opera

Boston Opera House—"Rigoletto," presented by the San Carlo Opera Company. Caro Peroni, conductor. 8:15.

Music

Longy School of Music, Cambridge—Concert by Boris Goldovsky, pianist. 8:30.

The Little Theater, 25 Bingden Street—Pianoforte recital by Edith Stearns of the Boston University College of Music Faculty, 8:15. Entrance at 84 Exeter Street.

Tomorrow

Statler Hotel Ballroom—Concert by Jan Peerce, tenor given under the auspices of the Boston Morning Musicales. 11 a. m.

Films in Boston

Esquire—"Holiday Inn," Bing Crosby, Fred Astaire. 1:20, 5:36, 9:45. "Kings Row," Ann Sheridan. 3:10, 7:28.

Exeter—News. 2, 5, 8. "Counter Espionage," Warren William. 2:15, 5:15, 8:15. "White Cargo," Hedy Lamarr, Walter Pidgeon. 3:30, 6:30, 9:30.

Fenway—"Star Spangled Rhythm," Betty Hutton, Eddie Bracken, Victor Moore. 12, 3, 6:05, 9:15. "Truck Busters," Richard Travis, Ruth Ford. 1:50, 4:50, 8.

Fine Arts—"Gone With the Wind," Vivien Leigh, Clark Gable. 1, 4:40, 8:30.

Kenmore—"The Major and the Minor," Ginger Rogers, Ray Milland. 1, 3:50, 6:30, 9:30. "Atlantic Convoy," Bruce Bennett. 2:25, 5:25, 8:10.

Keith Memorial—"Calaboose," Jimmy Rogers, Mary Brian. 9:50 a. m., 12:40, 3:30, 6:20, 9. "They Got Me Covered," Bob Hope, Dorothy Lamour. 10:55 a. m., 1:45, 4:35, 7:15, 10.

Majestic—"Fantasia." 10 a. m., 12:12, 2:26, 4:30, 6:53, 9:05.

Metropolitan—"Yankee Doodle Dandy," James Cagney, Walter Huston. 10 a. m., 12:48, 3:25, 6:30, 9:10. "The Fighting Engineers," Richard Travis, Robert Armstrong, James Flavin. 11:25, 3:10, 6, 9:45.

Modern—"Reunion in France," Joan Crawford, John Wayne. 10:48 a. m., 2:20, 5:50, 9:25. "Eyes in the Night," Edward Arnold, Ann Harding. 9:15 a. m., 12:50, 4:30, 7:55.

Orpheum—"Random Harvest," Ronald Colman, Greer Garson. 10:15 a. m., 1:10, 4, 6:55, 9:45.

Paramount—"Star Spangled Rhythm," Betty Hutton, Eddie Bracken, Victor Moore. 9:40 a. m., 12:40, 3:40, 6:35, 9:35. "Truck Busters," Richard Travis, Ruth Ford. 11:30 a. m., 2:25, 5:25, 8:30.

RKO-Boston—"Life Begins at 8:30," Monty Woolley, Ida Lupino. 9:30 a. m., 12:07, 2:44, 5:20, 7:58, 10:35. Stage Show: 11:03 a. m., 1:40, 4:17, 6:54, 9:31.

Scollay—"Reunion in France," Joan Crawford, John Wayne, 11:15 a. m., 2:40, 6, 9:25. "Eyes in the Night," Edward Arnold, Ann Harding, 9:50 a. m., 1:15, 4:30, 8.

South Station Theater—"One Day in Soviet Russia," "Picturesque Massachusetts," "U. S. Marine Band," "Red Cross," "Popular Science No. 1," latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—"Random Harvest," Ronald Colman, Greer Garson. 12:35, 3:40, 6:45, 9:50.

Telepix—"Historical Massachusetts," "Scotland-Britain's Documentary Classic," "Science," "The Chaplains," "Point Rationing," cartoons, half hour digest of world news. Continuous 10 a. m. to midnight.

Trans-Lux—"Sea Wolf," Edward G. Robinson, John Garfield. 9:40 a. m., 12:45, 3:50, 6:45, 8:40. "Johnny Doughboy," Jane Withers. 11:30 a. m., 2:35, 5:40, 7:35, 10:30.

Tremont—"Butch Minds the Baby?" 10:40 a. m., 1:50, 5, 8:20. "Man Hunt," 9 a. m., 12:10, 3:20, 6:30, 9:50.

Uptown—"You Can't Escape Forever," George Brent, Brenda Marshall. 1:35, 4:55, 8:10. "Forest Rangers," Fred MacMurray, Paulette Goddard. 3:35, 6:15, 9:35.

Washington Street Olympia—"White Cargo," Hedy Lamarr, Walter Pidgeon. 9:15 a. m., 12:20, 3:20, 6:25, 9:30. "Ice Capades Revue." 10:55 a. m., 1:55, 5, 8:05.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—**Capitol**: "Forest Rangers," Fred MacMurray. "Ice Capades Revue," Ellen Drew, Richard Denning. 1:45, 7:45. **Allston**: "Thunder Birds," John Sutton, Gene Tierney. "Rhythm Parade. 1:45, 8.

ARLINGTON—**Capitol**: "One of Our Aircraft is Missing," Godfrey Tearle, Eric Portman. "Girl Trouble," Don Ameche, Joan Bennett. 1:45, 8.

Regent: "X Marks the Spot," Helen Parrish. "My Sister Eileen," Rosalind Russell, Brian Aherne. 2. Continuous from 6:45.

BRAINTREE—**Braintree**: "Thunderbirds," Gene Tierney, Preston Foster. "Secrets of a Co-Ed," Otto R. Kruger, Tina Thayer. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON—**Egyptian**: "George Washington Slept Here," Jack Benny, Ann Sheridan. "You Can't Escape Forever," George Brent, Brenda Marshall. 1:30. 8.

BROOKLINE—**Brookline Village**: "Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch," Fay Bainter. "Man in the Trunk," Lynne Roberts, George Holmes.

Coolidge Corner: "Pittsburgh," Marlene Dietrich, Randolph Scott. "Friendly Enemies," Charles Ruggles, Charles Winninger.

Cleveland Circle: "Reunion in France," Joan Crawford, Philip Dorn. "Eyes of the Underworld," Richard Dix, Lon Chaney, Jr. 1:45, 8.

CAMBRIDGE—**Central**: "George Washington Slept Here," Jack Benny, Ann Sheridan. "Over My Dead Body," Milton Berle. 2, 8.

University: "Stand By for Action," Robert Taylor, Charles Laughton, Brian Donlevy. 2:45, 5:50, 9. "The March of Time." 2, 5, 8:10.

DORCHESTER—**Dorchester**: "Eyes of the Underworld," Richard Dix, Lon Chaney, Jr. "Pittsburgh," Marlene Dietrich.

Codman: "Gentleman Jim," Errol Flynn. "Over My Dead Body," Milton Berle. 1:45, 7:45.

Franklin: "Gentleman Jim," Errol Flynn. "Over My Dead Body," Milton Berle. 1:45, 8.

Strand: "Reunion in France," Joan Crawford, John Payne. "Eyes in the Night," Edward Arnold, A. Harding. 1:45, 7:45.

EVERETT—**Capitol**: "When Johnny Comes Marching Home," Allan Jones, Jane Frazee. 2:45, 8:55. "Seven Sweethearts," Van Heflin. 2, 6:14.

Park: "Springtime in the Rockies," Betty Grable, John Payne. "Man in the Trunk," Lynne Roberts, George Holmes.

HYDE PARK—**Fairmount**: "Springtime in the Rockies," Betty Grable, John Payne. "Silver Queen," George Brent. 1:45, 8.

JAMAICA PLAIN—**Jamaica**: "George Washington Slept Here," Jack Benny, Ann Sheridan. "You Can't Escape Forever," George Brent, Brenda Marshall. 1:45, 7:45.

LEXINGTON—**Lexington**: "Wings and the Woman," Anna Neagle. "The Falcon's Brother," George Sanders. 2:15, 8.

MALDEN—**Granada**: "Eyes in the Night," Edward Arnold, Ann Harding. 1:50, 5, 8:10. "The Forest Rangers," Fred MacMurray, Paulette Goddard. 3:15, 6:35, 9:35.

Mystic: "Quiet Please, Murder," George Sanders, Gail Patrick. 2:05, 7, 10. "Friendly Enemies," Charles Winninger, Charles Ruggles. 3:20, 8:20.

Orpheum: "Just Off Broadway," Lloyd Nolan, Marjorie Weaver. 2, 7, 10. "Cairo," Jeanette MacDonald, Robert Young. 3:10, 8:15.

Strand: "Gentleman Jim," Errol Flynn. 3:35, 8:20. "Affairs of Martha," Marsha Hunt. 1:55, 7, 10:05. 8:20.

MATTAPAN—**Oriental**: "Reunion in France," Joan Crawford, John Wayne. "Eyes in the Night," Edward Arnold, Ann Harding. 1:45, 7:45.

MEDFORD—**Medford**: "Springtime in the Rockies," Betty Grable. "Man in the Trunk," Lynne Roberts.

Fellsway: "Thunderbirds," Gene Tierney, Preston Foster. "Blondie for Victory," 1:30, 7:30.

MELROSE—**Melrose**: "Springtime in the Rockies," Betty Grable. "Man in the Trunk," Lynne Roberts.

NATICK—**Colonial**: "White Cargo," Hedy Lamarr, Walter Pidgeon. "I Married a Witch," Fredric March, Veronica Lake. 1:45, 8.

NEEDHAM—**Paramount**: "Manila Calling," Lloyd Nolan, Carole Landis. "When Johnny Comes Marching Home," Allan Jones, Jane Frazee. 2, 8.

QUINCY—**Quincy**: "Pittsburgh," Marlene Dietrich, Randolph Scott. "Smith of Minnesota," Bruce Smith, Arline Judge. 2, 8.

Strand: "Forest Rangers," Fred MacMurray, Paulette Goddard. "Affairs of Martha," Marsha Hunt, Richard Carlson. 2, 8.

ROSLINDALE—**Rialto**: "Springtime in the Rockies," Betty Grable, John Payne. "Silver Queen," George Brent, Priscilla Lane.

SOMERVILLE—**Central**: "Now, Voyager," Betty Davis, Paul Henreid. "Juke Box Jenny," Ken Murray, H. Hilliard.

Strand: "For Me and My Gal," Judy Garland, George Murphy. "Mokey," Dan Daley. 2:41, 7:35.

Capitol: "One of Our Aircraft is Missing," Godfrey Tearle, Eric Portman. "Cairo," Jeanette MacDonald, Robert Young. Continuous 2-11.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—**Camee**: "Thunderbirds," Gene Tierney, Preston Foster. "Secrets of a Co-Ed," Otto R. Kruger, Tina Thayer. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD—**Wakefield**: "The Man in the Trunk," Lynne Robert, George Holmes. 2:06, 7:51. "Springtime in the Rockies," Betty Grable, John Payne. 3:36, 9:18.

WALTHAM—**Embassy**: "Reunion in France," Joan Crawford, John Wayne. "Eyes in the Night," Edward Arnold, Ann Harding. 2, 8.

WATERTOWN—**Watertown Square**: "Desperate Journey," Errol Flynn, Ronald Reagan. "Blondie for Victory," Penny Singleton, Arthur Lake. 2, 8.

Coolidge: "Seven Days' Leave," Lucille Ball, Victor Mature. "Careful, Soft Shoulders," Virginia Bruce, James Ellison. 2, 8.

WAVERLEY—**Strand**: "Cairo," Jeanette MacDonald, Robert Young. "Tish," Marjorie Main.

WELLESLEY HILLS—**Community Playhouse**: "The Major and the Minor," Ginger Rogers, Ray Milland. "Manila Calling," Lloyd Nolan. 2:15, 7:45, daily, except Sundays.

WEST NEWTON—**West Newton**: "Manila Calling," Lloyd Nolan, Carole Landis. "When Johnny Comes Marching Home," Allan Jones, Jane Frazee.

WINCHESTER—**Winchester**: "You Were Never Lovelier," Fred Astaire, Rita Hayworth. "Careful, Soft Shoulders," Virginia Bruce, James Ellison.

AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON (OPERA)

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TONIGHT, "RIGOLETTO"
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BOSTON (MOVIES)

KEITH MEMORIAL
BOB HOPE · DOROTHY LAMOUR
THEY GOT ME COVERED
PLUS
CALABOOSE MARY BRIAN
WALT DISNEY DONALD DUCK CARTOON

NOW! METROPOLITAN
JAMES CAGNEY in
"YANKEE DOODLE DANDY"
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NOW PARAMOUNT FENWAY
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KISS and TELL
NEW COMEDY BY F. HUGH HERBERT
with JESSIE ROYCE LANDIS • ROBERT KEITH
EVES.: $1c, 85c, $1.10, $1.65, $2.20, $2.75.
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NEW YORK (MOVIES)

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Managers of Theaters advertised in The Christian Science Monitor appreciate your identifying yourself as a Monitor reader.

1,000 Tons of Bombs Hit Berlin

Continued from Page 1

weather, and the results were said to have been good.

"Berlin got it heavier last night than it has ever had so far," Capt. Harold Balfour, Undersecretary of State for Air, declared.

Thousands of tons of bombs were dropped on the German Capital in a half-hour's time, it was disclosed.

The communiqué said that Britain's biggest bombers—Lancasters, Halifaxes and Stirlings—took part in the raid.

The first wave of bombers started fires which later arrivals could see for 20 minutes before reaching the target. On the way home crews could see the fires from Bremen and Hannover.

British planes also carried out intruder raids over Occupied France and laid mines in enemy waters, the communiqué reported. It was the RAF's sixth successive night foray over the continent.

Returning pilots reported that Berlin's landmarks stood out clearly. One pilot who spent 15 minutes inside the city's defense ring said that while great numbers of searchlights scanned the sky, antiaircraft fire was not up to Berlin's usual standard.

The highest total of bombs ever dropped on London was believed to have been on April 16, 1941, when an estimated 450 tons hit that Capital. A year ago 300 tons wiped out 40 per cent of Lübeck in Germany. Last Sunday night the RAF dumped, 1,000 tons on St. Nazaire, German U-boat base, within 30 minutes, and last Friday Cologne was struck by several hundred bombers.

Russia:

Timoshenko Smashes Nazis in Northwest

Returning to the forefront of the Red Army's operations against the Germans, Marshal Semyon Timoshenko has driven into their positions on a broad, wind-swept sector of the northwestern front in a sudden thrust that Nazi armor and heavy mortar fire were unable to halt, and has smashed the seasoned German 16th Army, the Russians said.

The Soviet communiqué did not mention the fighting in this sector, west of Valdai Hills, but front-line dispatches indicated that Marshal Timoshenko has not had to halt his drive to consolidate his forces after sweeping over 900 square miles of territory and recapturing 302 villages in a sparsely settled countryside.

A special communiqué Monday night first told of the successes of an eight-day-old offensive in which 8,000 Germans were reported killed and 3,000 captured.

It was the first official mention of Marshal Timoshenko in months and the campaign was his first important effort at northern fighting in this war. Previously he had been stationed on the Kharkov-Kursk fronts and on the southwestern front.

His role in the new offensive was interpreted here as an indication the Marshal still had Premier Stalin's full confidence.

The strength of Germany's 16th Army has not been stated but Izvestia, Government newspaper, reported that "numerous German divisions were defeated east of Lake Ilmen."

The German 16th Army was known to have kept the area well-garrisoned with seasoned fighters who have had a year's rest from action since the Russians last winter attacked in the region of Straya Russa, which they approached within rifle range.

Current fighting on the front is reported to be west of the Valdai Hills, which means the Germans do not have this defense barrier from which to operate.

Here's How Russians Foil 'General Mud'

By the Associated Press

New York March 2

The Red Army appears to be finding an answer to Russian mud—which has halted the eastern campaign every spring and fall—in a series of short, stabbing offensives on widely separated fronts.

These tactics were indicated by last night's announcement of an offensive on the northwestern front from the Valdai Hills, between Leningrad and Moscow. This push coincided with the setting in of the mud on the southern end of the battlefront.

Germans Retreat Before Soviet Drive

Among towns recaptured by the Red Army were Demyansk, which had been converted into a strong fort in the center of a widespread defense system, Lichkovo and Zaluchye.

At Lichkovo the Russians cut the railway between Staraya Russa and the railway junction of Bologoe.

Izvestia said the Germans retreated quickly in the region of Demyansk airdrome, and that the town itself fell after a three-hour fight.

The retreat of the Germans westward indicates either that they are weaker than last year or that the Red Army has increased its strength with the "double encirclement" threatened by the Russians, meaning they have a force big enough to form two heavy lines.

It was the first time this winter the Red Army had used the phrase, and to that threat the special communiqué laid the hasty retreat of the Germans.

Southward, from the south of Orel to points in the Northern Caucasus on the Black Sea coast where the Germans were clinging to their remaining positions, slush and water hampered operations of the Red Army but west of Kursk and west of Kharkov Soviet troops continued mass blows, advancing into more settlements.

The heaviest German attacks continued southwest of Voroshilovgrad, but the Russians reported their forces were penetrating Nazi positions in the Donets Basin as well as pushing farther west of Rostov.

The worst fighting weather was in the Northern Caucasus area where soldiers in some places fought knee-deep in water.

Only Bryansk Sector Remains Quiet

As the northwestern front joined the winter offensives that began rolling last Nov. 19 at Stalingrad, only the Bryansk sector remained outside the scope of the Russian campaigns between the Baltic and the Black Seas.

Bryansk is 70 miles west of Orel, around which the Russians have been building an offensive arc, and about 140 miles south of Vyazma, which was the target for action on the Rzhev-Velikie Luki-Vyazma triangle three months ago.

Demyansk is 110 miles northeast of Velikie Luki.

For a week the German Radio has been reporting a Russian offensive in the making below Lake Ilmen and Russian communiqués were silent, a usual procedure of the Russians until their offensives get under way.

The Soviet communiqué announced the capture of enemy strongpoints west of Rostov and said the offensive in the Kuban area of the Northwestern Caucasus continued.

In the Donets Basin, enemy counterattacks were reported repulsed southwest of Voroshilovgrad in the only action mentioned by the war bulletin.

South Pacific:

Japanese Convoy Off New Britain

One of the largest Japanese convoys yet sighted in the northeastern sector of the Southwest Pacific area was reported by the Allied High Command to be heading in the direction of New Guinea.

Fourteen Japanese ships were sighted off Talasea, New Britain, heading toward New Guinea, under cover of an advancing weather front, said a communiqué from Gen. Douglas MacArthur's headquarters. The Allied Air Force is preparing to attack the convoy as soon as weather permits.

The convoy reportedly consists of warships and cargo vessels, protected by fighter planes. It first was sighted Monday afternoon near Ubili, New Britain, moving west. A few hours later it was sighted off the Willaumez Peninsula and is now believed to be somewhere west of New Britain.

The convoy, which passed the length of New Britain, is not yet in a position to determine accurately where it is headed.

But it is considerably larger than the convoy which was assaulted off New Guinea by the Allied Air Force in January. Four warships and five transports were involved in that action.

The appearance of the convoy is in line with Monday's communiqué warning of the concentration of major Japanese forces in this area.

Allied bombers, meantime, continued hammering at the growing Japanese strength in the island chain north of Australia. A heavy unit, the communiqué said, bombed enemy shipping in the harbor of Waingapoe Island off Soemba, west of Dutch Timor.

Another unit of heavy bombers pounded the airdrome at Alexishafen in New Guinea, while attack planes bombed and strafed the trails from Guadagasal to Salamaua.

Ground forces, the communiqué said, surprised and destroyed four large enemy barges in the mouth of the Waria River of New Guinea.

The United States Navy reported that "on March 1, Dauntless dive bombers, with Wildcat escort, bombed and started fires in the Japanese-held area at Munda on New Georgia Island. All planes returned."

The raid was the eightieth on Munda, in the Central Solomons, since Nov. 23, when the Air Force based on Guadalcanal Island began a campaign to destroy the enemy base.

Meanwhile a Netherlands submarine, operating with the British Navy in the Orient, has sunk a fully-laden 4,000-ton Japanese supply ship with gun fire in the enemy-controlled waters of the Strait of Malacca, a Netherlands Admiralty announcement received from Aneta said.

North Africa:

German Attacks Are Thrown Back

Allied troops have hurled back attacks in Northern Tunisia, all of Gen. Jurgen von Arnim's knocking out 24 German tanks in three days and killing at least 600 Axis troops. In Central Tunisia the Allies captured Sbeitla and drove three miles farther east.

In one of their most successful days in the air in this campaign, Allied air forces shot down 25 Axis planes Monday, an Allied headquarters communiqué announced.

The Germans made two more attacks toward Beja, west of Tunis and a short distance south of the Mediterranean coast, but were driven back after losing six tanks in one action.

Some 20 miles to the south, Americans and British struck out with a counterattack northeast from El Aroussa, killing at least 300 Axis troops and wiping out some machine-gun posts, front reports said.

Advices from the front reported an estimate that another 300 of the foe had been killed in fighting in the near-by Medjez-el-Bab-Goubellat area.

The Germans made their main thrust toward Beja and advanced to a point about seven miles from the town before being hurled back. Besides that, they launched an infantry attack at Toukabeur, about six miles northwest of Medjez-el-Bab, which also was beaten back.

American Soldiers Occupy 3 Towns

Meanwhile, American troops advancing on General Field Marshal Erwin Rommel's trail entered Sbeitla, Kasserine, and Feriana. Field reports said the three towns were occupied without fighting.

Only the fall of Sbeitla was announced in Allied headquarters communiqué. Sbeitla is 18 miles northeast of Kasserine while Feriana is about 20 miles southwest of Kasserine.

Both American and British planes struck heavy blows at Axis air and ground strength.

Flying Fortresses, which are cutting deeper almost every day toward the heart of the Italian war effort, struck at Palermo, in Sicily, and fliers reported hitting five large merchant vessels and several smaller ones in the harbor. They also damaged warehouses and drydocks. There were two waves of Fortresses, and gunners shot down seven Axis fighters without suffering any loss themselves while Lightning escorts shot down another fighter.

In China:

Fengsin Recaptured By Chinese Force

Chinese shock troops have recaptured the Kiangsi Province city of Fengsin and a half dozen towns in Kiangsu while the Japanese maintained offensives in two other provinces, a communiqué announced.

Fengsin, 32 miles northwest of Nanchang, provincial Capital, was liberated by a counterattack and the Japanese fled toward Anyi, 14 miles to the east, the communiqué said.

Fighting near the Yellow Sea in northern Kiangsu Province, other Chinese recaptured Changyuokwang and five other points in battles during which 300 of the enemy were slain and more than 400 puppet troops were taken prisoner.

Where Timoshenko Struck

By a Staff Artist

Battleline in Russia

White arrow indicates point at which Russian advance is reported south of Leningrad. Black line is approximately the battlefront at the moment.

Convoy Sinkings: Only One Ship in 200

By the Associated Press

Philadelphia, March 2

The toll of convoyed United Nations ships lost in submarine warfare in the Atlantic is only one in 200, Admiral Sir Percy Noble, head of the Admiralty delegation at the British Embassy in Washington, said last night.

"Only one-half of 1 per cent has failed to reach port," he told the Welsh Society of Philadelphia.

The successes of the anti-submarine campaign have been "encouraging during the last few months," he added, but nevertheless "the Germans are building more U-boats than we can sink."

Can the American Doughboy And British Tommy Get Along?

Continued from Page 1

Whenever I returned to Cairo from the desert, I was troubled to find that, though the men in the field got along so well, relations between British and Americans at base left much to be desired. There were scores of minor little irritations, the sort of things that enemy propagandists like to pin upon and exploit.

Separate Worlds

A year ago in Cairo an American uniform was rare enough to be noticed. Today there are as many Americans of all ranks to be seen in the streets and public places as British. But though they rub elbows, they live for the most part in separate worlds. The enlisted men from the United Kingdom and the British Dominions all have their own service clubs. There is one for New Zealanders, one for South Africans, one for the English, and so on. When the American troops first arrived, they were welcomed everywhere and could go where they pleased. But today the American troops have their own service clubs from which troops of other nationalities are excluded, as well as their "own" cafés where representatives of other nationalities venture only at their own risk. The Tommies, after their initial welcome to the Yanks, also withdrew into their shells.

Much of the responsibility for the trouble rests with the Americans. A surprising number of them arrive fresh from the United States with a fully formulated opinion about the British and proceed to air these opinions at every opportunity.

They will tell a British audience, for example, just what was wrong at Singapore, while avoiding the subject of Pearl Harbor. They would, until the recent conquest of Libya, tear the Eighth Army to pieces and likely as not end by saying, "Why, I bet one company of Texans [for Texans substitute Californians, Ohioans or Iowans as required] could go through that fellow Rommel like a hot knife through butter."

Manner Offends

Such cockiness, which often is confused with high morale, takes the form of running down everything British and boosting everything American regardless of the merits. Whether in a given instance the speakers are right or wrong is beside the point. It is the attitude and the manner of presentation that offends.

The British have made mistakes and they have paid dearly for them, just as Americans have. The men of the Eighth Army in particular have taken it on the chin time and again. They have learned things the hard way. But they have learned, and they have survived their mistakes and reverses to become the finest professional Army that yet has been produced by any party to this war. They have on more than one occasion proved themselves superior to that elite body of the Wehrmacht, the Afrika Korps.

For the last three years many of them have lived with the desert constantly. They have breathed the desert and eaten the desert, literally, for the air and food are often saturated with the sand. But though they have been in the Middle East since the beginning of the war, they haven't forgotten their homes and families. Take Jim Crockett, for example. His present job in the Army is driving a staff car for a party of war correspondents. I was in that party for a while. When Jim left Plymouth in the spring of 1940 he was 20.

Fighting for War's End

Today he is 23. But back home he has a mother and a sweetheart, Katherine, who still write to him once a week. Katherine sent him a Christmas package—some handkerchiefs and a box of home-made taffy. Jim's brother and sister were killed when a German bomb hit the house. There are tens of thousands of other Jims in the Eighth Army, fighting and living for the day when the war is over and they can go home.

No wonder it grates upon these Tommies when some "wise guy" comes along and tells them how he has come over to win the war for them. Not all the wise guys are Americans by any means. It takes two to make a quarrel. Witness the case of the Englishman who in a Cairo canteen sneeringly asked an American, "Well, when are you Yanks going to start fighting?" "Right now!" came the retort accompanied by an uppercut to the jaw. But on the whole the British are less often the aggressors.

Too many Americans when they first arrive are under the impression that they are doing the British a favor by coming and that they already are heroes for having crossed an ocean. This impression is somewhat abetted by the rather wholesale fashion in which decorations are handed out in the United States forces.

Thus among the American fliers, in the Middle East, it has been the practice to award the Air Medal for 100 hours of operational combat flying and the Distinguished Flying Cross for 200 hours, purely on the amount of flying time, without reference to the success or failure of the missions participated in, regardless even of whether planes got over the target. This contrasts sharply with the British system of awards, which is, if anything, too strict. In the RAF more Distinguished Flying Crosses are awarded posthumously than to pilots who survive their heroism.

Another source of squabbling is the food question. American rations are far superior to and more varied than British rations, which in the field especially still center largely around bully beef. The British, soldier being accustomed to far less at home, is less exacting in this respect than the American. So long as he has his mug of tea, his bully beef, and hard bisquit, the Tommy is happy and will go on being so indefinitely. An officer friend of mine who was censoring the troops' mail told me he often encountered glowing praise of this diet in the letters.

One read, "You know, mum, we actually get meat seven days a week and sometimes twice a day." He was referring to the bully. Occasionally some American unit pending the arrival of supplies has had to subsist on British rations and has almost mutinied.

All this petty squabbling could be removed by a little good will and right thinking.

Promoted

Associated Press from United States Army

Maj. Gen. Harry C. Ingles

LONDON, March 2 (AP)—Maj. Gen. Harry C. Ingles has been named Deputy Commander of United States Army forces in the European theater of operations, Army headquarters announced last night.

General Ingles, 55-year-old native of Pleasant Hill, Neb., becomes assistant to Lieut. Gen. Frank M. Andrews, who succeeded Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower as commander in this theater.

The announcement said that Maj. Gen. Russell P. Hartle, who was in temporary command of the European theater following General Eisenhower's departure to North Africa, would remain "in command of troops in the field."

Allied Fliers Exact Heavy Japanese Toll

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SOMEWHERE IN AUSTRALIA, March 2—The extent to which Gen. Douglas MacArthur's airmen are controlling enemy operations in the islands around Northern Australia is indicated by the following record of the past 14 days.

In New Britain, where enemy shipping radiates from the vital base of Rabaul, one small cruiser or large destroyer has been directly hit, also one seaplane tender, another large warship which ran aground on a reef, 2 cargo ships totaling 17,000 tons, and 3 small cargo boats. Moreover, two small warships were attacked without observed results.

At Gasmata, most important enemy base in the islands after Rabaul, a number of barges were sunk and destroyed and a 5,000 tonner and a small freighter were attacked without observed results.

At Cape Gloucester, a schooner was sunk and a small transport was hit.

At Cape Orford, a cargo ship was bombed.

At Rein Bay, a 5,000-ton freighter was hit.

At Powell Point, three small cargo ships were hit and another was bombed without observed results.

In the Northern Solomons, in the popular Japanese hideouts of Buin and Faisi, four ships totaling 27,000 tons were hit by several bombs each.

In New Guinea, where the Japanese have been trying to strengthen their hold, four enemy launches and a schooner were sunk at Madang, a 5,000 tonner was severely battered by a Flying Fortress at Wewak, and a cargo ship was hit at Alexishafen.

In the northwestern sector, where most of the destruction to Japanese planes had been scored, a cruiser was attacked at Dilli and a 5,000-ton freighter was directly hit at Bobo in Dutch New Guinea.

Ruml Backers

Continued from Page 1

virtually complete current collection basis. He stressed that the withholding levy would make no revision whatever in the present tax rates and exemptions, and would not change any person's tax obligation for 1942, 1943 or any other year, but merely would set up a system for deductions from wages and salaries for accumulation against actual taxes to be computed at the year-end.

By these withholdings the Government would do for the individual taxpayer what he could do for himself if he divided his year's income tax obligations by the number of pay envelopes or salary checks he received annually and set aside a certain amount from each, by which to pay his income taxes.

The withholding system is expected to have the effect of canceling out collections after July 1 of 40 per cent of the present Victory Tax which now amounts to a loan to the Government in that it is refundable to the taxpayer.

By the exemptions set up for the withholding system, the 17 per cent is calculated to yield approximately the same amount as the 6 per cent normal and 13 per cent first bracket surtax against income under the exemptions in the current revenue law.

Allies Ready in Pacific For Any Japanese Move

Continued from Page 1

been forced to do this as a result of his heavy losses in the Solomons and the disasters he has suffered whenever he tried to match our strength over New Guinea.

Dispersal of Strength

The Japanese strength may have been fairly accurately estimated in a statement from London two weeks ago. According to that calculation, there were 7½ divisions stretched over the Southwest Pacific from Timor to the Solomons, with main concentrations of 3, 2½, and 2 divisions in New Britain, New Guinea, and the Solomons, respectively—not very adequate forces for serious offensive moves.

It is certain that the enemy has moved more troops into this area during the past few weeks, but still it is not known whether these would be sufficient for an all-out offensive.

Far and away the greatest concentration of Japanese divisions, according to London, is still in China, Korea, Manchuria, and Japan itself. These are estimated to absorb well over 75 per cent of the enemy's 100 combat divisions.

Except for Burma, where there are six divisions, the Japanese are now holding their enormous conquests with comparatively light forces, and it is unlikely that they could spare many more troops from these places to throw into the Australian front.

Air Supremacy Lost

The course of the war for the past six months in the south and southwest Pacific zones would lead one to hazard the guess that any Japanese offensive, to be successful, would have to be on a greater scale than their present resources in this part of the Pacific allow. The Japanese have failed in New Guinea and the Solomons when the odds in their favor were greater than they are today.

Even if they could concentrate a really large air armada to support an amphibious attack on any Allied-held territory, without more conveniently placed fighter bases, such attack would be difficult to maintain over a period of days.

In the past Japanese successes have been won largely because the skies belonged exclusively to them. The swift capture of Malaya, Java and Bataan was made possible by overwhelming air superiority.

Gains for Allies

Since those times Guadalcanal has proved that without that air mastery Japanese conquest plans tend to go awry. At this late date, although we are still short of our requirements, Australia and its New Guinea outposts have an effective and skilled air force to put against the heaviest air attack.

Unless the Japanese have some unexpected surprise in store for us, the course of the last six months' fighting in this theater has forced a defensive role on the enemy.

The island to island road back to Tokyo has been discarded by our side, at least by implication, because of the incredible difficulties in the way.

Similarly island to island warfare is not easier for the Japanese as things stand today. Two can play at the game of offensive, and it is just possible that the concern of the Japanese evidenced by his recent feverish activity, is to block more securely the roads to Rabaul, New Britain, which became partly opened by the victories at Guadalcanal and Buna.

Dr. Slepian Getting The Lamme Medal

NEW YORK, March 2 (AP)—Dr. Joseph Slepian, associate research director of the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company, East Pittsburgh, Pa., has been named winner of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers' 1942 Lamme Medal, the Institute announces.

The Institute said it chose Dr. Slepian "for his contributions to the development of circuit interrupting and current rectifying apparatus."

Medal and certificate will be presented at the Institute's national technical meeting to be held in Cleveland June 21-25.

The Lamme Medal was founded as a result of a bequest of Benjamin G. Lamme, Chief Engineer of Westinghouse who passed on in 1924.

Embryo Natural Scientists Hear of Vast Postwar Field

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 2 — Forty high school seniors from 16 States, winners of trips to Washington and to a five-day Talent Search Institute sponsored by Westinghouse, today had stored away challenging new ideas about the opportunities, and the responsibilities, facing postwar youth.

They had been told that the "daring and imaginative youth" of America would find vast outlets for their imagination in rehabilitating world areas devastated by war. They had heard that the divorcing of the electron from the atom had enabled researchers to develop astonishing new instruments of war and would lead to revolutionary improvements in postwar living.

They had heard Dr. Harlow Shapley, Director of the Harvard College Observatory, stress that natural science, a "common language" of the world, was a prime key to harmonious and productive international relations. Dr. Shapley pointed out that pure natural science and research depended on an international willingness to cooperate, declaring that "our planet is too small and our means of communicating with each other in thought, voice or person too quick and varied to permit us to be isolated and insulated from other thinkers and doers."

Chat with "Higher-Ups"

They chatted with Vice-President Henry A. Wallace and Congressmen from their own States. They had earlier attended church, made sight-seeing trips about the Capital and participated in round-table discussions.

At a final banquet tonight the winners among them will receive two four-year Westinghouse Grand Scholarships of $2,400 each, eight four-year scholarships of $400 each and $3,000 in additional scholarships, all awarded on the basis of interviews and examinations held during the Institute sessions.

Other Surprises in Store

"There are still other surprises somewhere ahead, waiting to be developed by the electronic engineers now in school or college or just beginning their life's work in research laboratories."

The aviation industry, Dr. Slepian predicted, would find in electronics the solutions to some of its most pressing problems, through devices to control flight, take-offs and landings, irrespective of hazardous weather.

Dr. J. W. Barker, Dean of Engineering at Columbia University and Special Assistant to the Secretary of the Navy, told the teen-aged boys and girls that youth would have the opportunity of solving perplexing problems of social, economic and political content after the war.

"There will be new homes and factories to be built, famine and pestilence calling for the highest type of public health service and relief. Whole new industries developed in these war years will continue into the postwar period to supply entirely new consumer demands. The daring and imaginative youth of America will find startling challenges for constructive service to our civilization."

Active G. O. P. Contest Assured; Willkie to Enter Primaries

Continued from Page 1

be to amass the fullest possible showing of popular strength and that the primary will be the main instrument of demonstrating this popular strength.

Certainly no one who heard Mr. Willkie's impromptu remarks in Indianapolis the other night, delivered after he had finished his formal radio address, were in doubt what he meant when he said:

"I call you now to the crusade of 1944 to save America. We are the vital thinking party in this country. Let's go on the affirmative. Let's do something besides criticize. Let's throw off the lethargy and take the leadership."

Adjourned Campaign

The crusade was the crusade which was adjourned by the election in 1940 and which Mr. Willkie hopes to re-lead in 1944.

His supporters contend that it's not safe for the Republican Party to nominate any politician who wears an elephant on his lapel on the assumption that the election is going to be easy or that President Roosevelt will not run for a fourth term. They point out that the great probability is that the war will be still seriously on in 1944—in the Far East if not in Europe—and that Mr. Roosevelt is likely to be the Democratic candidate under such circumstances. They argue that Mr. Willkie is the strongest candidate to campaign against the President and to defeat him.

But it is premature to estimate dogmatically whether Mr. Roosevelt will or will not be a candidate for another renomination. And it is naive to expect that the President is going to make any public declaration of his intentions at this time.

The latest sampling of public opinion undertaken by the Gallup Poll is suggestive but completely indecisive.

Gallup Answers

The Gallup Poll asked two questions with results which make interesting but insecure prognosticating:

"If the war is over and Roosevelt runs for a fourth term next year, do you think you will vote for him or against him?"

For	39 per cent
Against	50 " "
Undecided	11 " "

"If the war is still going on and Roosevelt runs for a fourth term next year, do you think you will vote for him or against him?

For	51 per cent
Against	37 " "
Undecided	12 " "

"Confining the above results to those voters with definite opinions, the vote is 44 per cent for a fourth term if the war is over, and 58 per cent if the war is still going on," Dr. Gallup concluded.

Mr. Roosevelt, it is generally agreed, will most certainly not stand for a fourth term if he figures that there is a serious risk of defeat. In the summer of 1940 the Gallup Poll showed Mr. Willkie way ahead in both popular and electoral strength, but such advance testing of public opinion did not forecast how the country was going to vote when the time came.

Engineering Awards Decline

NEW YORK (AP)—Engineering construction awards this holiday-shortened week fell to $54,646,000 from $98,861,000 in the preceding full week, Engineering News-Record announced. A year ago the total was $266,622,000.

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Moscow Criticizes Poles On Prewar Frontier Stand

LONDON, March 2 (ONA)—The first group of Poles in Britain to be trained as future civil servants in Poland have been graduated from a special course of studies.

President Raczkiewicz of the Polish Government and Lord Snell of the British Council addressed the graduates.

LONDON, March 2 (AP)—In a broadcast from Moscow, the official Soviet news agency, Tass, took the Polish Government-in-Exile to task today for insisting on post-war establishment of the Polish-Russian frontier as it existed prior to the start of the conflict.

The criticism apparently was provoked by a statement issued by the Polish Government in London Feb. 25 declaring that since the conclusion of the Polish-Soviet treaty of July 30, 1941, Poland had "maintained an unchangeable attitude" on its frontier with Russia, holding that "the status quo previous to Sept. 1, 1939, is in force."

The Tass statement said that by "continuing to regard as legitimate the aggressive policy of imperialist states which partitioned the traditional Ukrainian and Byelo-Russian (White Russia) lands among themselves, the Polish Government thus comes out as an advocate of a partition of the Ukrainian and Byelo-Russian lands."

The agency also declared that "the assertion that Poland until the beginning of this war refused to collaborate in any way with Germany against the Soviet Union does not correspond with reality."

The Polish statement had said that "neither before the outbreak of this war nor during it has the Polish Government ever agreed to any co-operation with the Germans against the Soviet Union."

Tass continued:

"The present war teaches us above all that the Slav peoples must live in friendship to rid themselves of the German yoke.

"Polish ruling circles have learned nothing if they foster enmity between the Polish people and the peoples of the Ukraine and Byelo-Russia. Such a policy weakens Poland herself and breaks the united front of the Slav peoples in their struggle against the German invasion.

"The Polish Government declaration bears witness to the fact the present Polish ruling circles do not reflect in this matter the genuine opinion of the Polish people."

Jewish Meeting in New York Pledges Retribution to Nazis

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 2 — Religious, government and labor leaders, crowding Madison Square Garden and a big overflow crowd in the streets outside the big auditorium last night, heard prominent speakers demand fit punishment of Hitler and the Nazis for their policy of extermination of the Jews of Europe.

They called for immediate action to halt persecution of Jews in German-occupied Europe; served warning on Germany that full retribution would be exacted for the 2,000,000, slaughtered Jews—and appealed to the United Nations to aid in every way possible in the escape of Jews from Europe.

The rally adopted resolutions asking the United Nations to obtain through neutral countries the release of Jewish victims and establishment of sanctuaries for them to be set up and financed by the United Nations; calling on Great Britain to open the doors of Palestine to Jewish refugees, and appealing for relaxation of United States immigration laws and the appointment of international agencies to collect evidence of guilt of German persecution of Jews.

Dewey Asks Action

In a radiocast from Albany, Gov. Thomas E. Dewey called for "immediate pursuing of every negotiation possible by foreign officials of the United Nations to halt extermination of minorities in Europe."

"In our growing might, we, too, can carry out reprisals," he declared, "but ours should be for acts in violation of the laws of humanity. As we speed ultimate victory, we, too, can bomb and punish. We can also bargain for freedom for many of the victims and provide places of refuge for them."

Speaking by short wave from London, Sir William H. Beveridge, author of a proposed postwar social security program for Great Britain, urged the United Nations to declare their joint responsibility for making "adequate and permanent settlement of the future of Jewry in Europe and the world."

"The Jews are not threatened alone," he continued. "They do not ask for special treatment. They are only the chief victims today. To win the war and leave the problem of Jewry unsettled for the future would be to fail in one of the objects of victory."

Sponsors of Rally

The meeting was under the joint auspices of the American Jewish Congress, the Church Peace Union, the Free World Association, the American Federation of Labor, the Congress of Industrial Organizations and other Christian and Jewish organizations. Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, President of the American Jewish Congress, presided.

The Archbishop of Canterbury; Cardinal Hinsley, Roman Catholic Archbishop of Westminster; Chief Rabbi J. H. Hertz of Great Britain; Wendell L. Willkie; Viscount Halifax, British Ambassador; Count Robert van der Straten-Ponthoz, Belgian Ambassador; Constantin Fotitch, Yugoslavian Ambassador, and Hugues Legallais, Minister of Luxemburg, sent messages of sympathy and support to the meeting.

Speakers included William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor; James B. Carey, Secretary-Treasurer of the Congress of Industrial Organizations; Sir Norman Angell, Nobel Peace Prize winner; Bishop Henry St. George Tucker, President of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America; Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia, and Dr. Chaim Weizmann, president of the Jewish Agency for Palestine. Assistant Justice William O. Douglas of the Supreme Court and Senator Robert F. Wagner were heard at the meeting by radio from Washington.

OWI Magazine U.S.A. To Be Shipped Soon

NEW YORK, March 2 (AP)—Approximately 200,000 copies of "U. S. A.," the Office of War Information's second magazine published for foreign propaganda, are expected to be ready for shipment abroad in about two weeks says Editor Oscar Dystel.

The new monthly, he explained March 1, is designed to show foreign civilians what the United States is thinking and doing about the war and peace.

"U. S. A." has a four-by-five inch format, and its 64-page first issue will consist of nine articles condensed from American magazines, a 16-page documentary picture spread, a section of brief biographies, a condensation of a best-seller and a selection of political cartoons.

The first issue of the magazine, estimated to cost approximately eight cents a copy to produce, will be circulated free, Mr. Dystel said, but the equivalent of five cents may be charged for it later if it is believed such a charge will create a larger circulation.

Hostile Acts Bill Backed by Spy Facts

WASHINGTON, March 2 (AP)—In support of the "hostile acts" bill now before the Senate, which would permit the courts to impose execution for treason, Representative Charles A. Plumley (R) of Vermont provided for the House Feb. 27 an exhaustive history of the military trial of the eight Nazi saboteurs last summer.

Pointing out that two of the eight Nazis who landed on American shores and were arrested before they could carry out their proposed two-year reign of terror in this country were given prison terms, Mr. Plumley said:

"They are both said to be ready to continue to assist the Government," after having been spared electrocution.

Civil courts lack the authority without legislation to impose the extreme penalty, however, he said.

Move Under Way in Italy to Build Duce's Prestige; Hitler Acts to Block Any Step to Separate Peace

Fascist regime strives to prevent any break in consent of people to present government.

By Edgar R. Rosen
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

In a significant editorial, published in his paper Regime Fascista, Roberto Farinacci accused the recently shaken up "Ciano Government" of deliberate sabotage of the Italian war effort.

Apart from several interesting motives underlying this political maneuver, the editorial may represent an attempt to persuade the Italian people that the Fascist Party should not be held responsible for the recent disasters in Africa and on the Eastern front.

The creation of this new scapegoat coincides with a determined propaganda campaign to increase Signor Mussolini's prestige. Italian Fascism is being represented as the forerunner and creator of all totalitarian and dictatorial ideologies and the Duce himself as ideological father of Adolf Hitler.

Obviously, this "prestige" campaign is closely linked with a carefully planned attempt to create an Italian "union sacrée" between the Italian people and the regime.

Most revealing in this connection was a recent editorial in the Corriere Mercantile, urging all Italians, including those harboring "even the greatest aversion toward Fascism," to "overlook the defects and glories of individual leaders" and to accept the "necessity" of the struggle.

Appeal to National Pride

There can be little doubt that the Fascist regime is striving to confront the Allies "with a people who refuse to raise a finger against the Fascist Government."

During the past few weeks Fascist propaganda has been straining every string in an appeal to the national pride and consciousness of the "race of Macchiavelli." The Italian public is being told that defeat in 1943 means losing the war and that to lose the war would mean the loss of everything they hold dear. The Giornale di Genova, for instance, expressed the opinion that only "victory on the battlefield can guarantee Italy's integrity and security."

There are indications, however, that Allied propaganda is prepared to take up the challenge of the Fascist press and radio.

Official British and American comment on the recent Italian Cabinet shake-up, the refusal of both Governments to consider a deal with the Fascist rulers of Italy, and their distinct assertion that Italy must be regarded as an occupied country held by the Wehrmacht, Gestapo, and Fascist Party, cannot be misunderstood.

Prisoners in America

Moreover, the recent disclosure of the presence in the United States as prisoners of war of a number of Italian generals, among them former Minister of War Gen. Pietro Gazzera and Air Marshal Pietro Pinna, has served to emphasize the fact that the Allies hold a political and military trump card of considerable importance. It has been hinted that there might be some imminent launching of a forceful Allied propaganda campaign aimed at Italy and the presence in this country of these high-ranking Italian prisoners.

The scope and arguments of such a campaign must, of course, remain a matter of speculation.

Heretofore Allied propaganda addressed to the Italian people would seem to have been hampered by its reluctance to clarify its Italian peace aims. Although numerous appeals have been issued to the people of Italy to work against their Fascist and German oppressors, Italian anti-Fascist circles deplore that the country has not been given a guarantee against territorial dismemberment—a specter used by Fascist propaganda to trick Italians into blind and desperate obedience.

However, the recent comment of Prime Minister Churchill about his visit to Tripoli which he appeared to regard as an Italian city, may portend a significant change in this respect.

Sitting on the Fence

It must be remembered that, in spite of all Fascist implorations, Italian public opinion actually is in a mental state of non-belligerency. Although many sources have asserted that the people of Italy are allies of the United Nations, it may be more accurate to classify them as "neutrals." Although anti-Axis they have not yet been able to make up their minds as to what an Allied victory would mean.

Very possibly, one way to break through the wall of "wait and see" neutrality resulting from despair, ignorance, and political shellshock, created by two decades of corrupt and hypocritical rule, would be to give concrete assurances with respect to territorial problems, colonial settlement, facilities for emigration and access to world markets and raw materials.

It seems needless to add that the Fascist regime will do everything possible to increase Italian suspicions of Allied policies before the Allies can develop an Italian program of their own. A recent editorial in the Gazzetta del Popolo was typical of such efforts. The Fascist paper argued that "the Atlantic Charter was nothing but a trap. . . . Here, then, is what an American victory would mean for us: the mutilation of our sacred territory and the destruction of that national unity which was attained through the blood of our heroes."

Unfortunately, the Mediterranean problem is still so unsettled that the existing confusion facilitates the political maneuvers of the Fascist ruling clique.

This fact was underlined in a rather frank editorial in the London New Statesman and Nation some time ago. While charging that Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden "seems to be uninterested in the whole question of Italy," the review expressed concern about the attitude of certain influential British circles holding the view that "when we have won the war, we should create a new balance of power in the Mediterranean and that we should obtain it by strengthening some of our smaller allies and by breaking up Italy."

At the same time, an editorial in the British review The Nineteenth Century and After supported the scheme of a new Mediterranean balance of power. The monthly demanded that Italy should surrender the island of Pantelleria in the Sicilian channel for strategic reasons, adding that "the future of Libya and Cyrenaica must be determined, above all, by the demands of British Mediterranean strategy."

A similar proposal was made by Commander Stephen King-Hall in the London Picture Post. Commander King-Hall wrote that the United Nations will respect the territorial integrity of the Italian mainland within the frontiers of 1914, thus demanding the cession of the Alto Adige, Trentino, as well as Gorizia, Trieste, and Istria, with its Slavic hinterland. Sicily and Sardinia were not mentioned.

Anglo-Italian Relations

Great Britain's present difficulties in the Mediterranean may have brought some of its military and naval strategists to the realization that the lifeline from Gibraltar to Suez is too precarious and needs further strengthening.

At least that is how a number of prominent Italian anti-Fascists have interpreted the above-mentioned demands.

It may well be asked how such developments would influence the future trend of Anglo-Italian relations in war and peace.

As Geoffrey Mure, a Staff Officer at the British War Office, told a British radio audience some time ago, "We are the 'haves'; and also Fascist propaganda has rather successfully exploited the theme of the Anglo-Saxon's contempt for the Italian. . . . One has got to remember that the Italian's sense of personal dignity is a much more tender thing than the Anglo-Saxon's."

Some observers are rather pessimistic, Camille Cianfarra, former Vatican correspondent of the New York Times, asserted recently that "the British are disliked by the Italians almost, but not quite as much, as the Germans are." And an underground report of the Italian Socialist Party maintained that the Anglophile attitude of the Italian people is not as strong as often stated.

Friendly to Britons

On the other hand, a recent report from Italy received by former Italian Foreign Minister Count Carlo Sforza mentioned an interesting incident at Lucca where British prisoners were applauded by the population. Fraternizing between British prisoners and local population has also been reported from other Italian communities.

Still, there are indications that Italian public opinion is worried about the political future of the islands of Sicily and Sardinia. The former leader of the outlawed Catholic Partito Popolare, Don Luigi Sturzo, now a refugee in the United States, has confirmed that similar advices have reached him from Sicily.

The significance of Mr. Churchill's recent remarks about Tripoli, therefore, is obvious, although it is still too early to say that they reflect the concrete formulation of an Italian program on the part of the Allies.

Yet the effect of such a declaration might be considerable. It would deprive Fascist propaganda of one of its most dangerous weapons. At the same time it might ease the unavoidable shock eventually to be caused by the crushing defeat, and might also prevent certain emotional reactions which, in turn, could delay the transition from the Fascist heap of ruins to a democratic Italy, so vitally needed in a disorganized postwar Europe.

Wide World

Watching Each Other?

A German (left) and an Italian soldier stand guard together at an air base somewhere in Italy. The German Luftwaffe has had free access to bases in Italy in operating against the United Nations.

Keeping Italy in war as Axis partner emerges as goal of the latest 'complete agreement.'

By the Associated Press

New and determined efforts to keep Italy in the war as an Axis partner were expected to follow at once a Berlin radio announcement that German Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop and Premier Mussolini had reached—in a familiar Axis phrase—a "complete agreement of views" in talks just concluded in Rome.

[A dispatch to the New York Times from Switzerland said the Germans had made four direct demands on the Italian nation: 1. An Italian "contribution" of 500,000 workers to the German industrial war effort. 2. The formation and immediate dispatch of another 15 Italian divisions to the Russian front. 3. An intensification of Italian naval action against the United Nations in the Mediterranean; if necessary this will be "facilitated" by a "contribution" of German officers and crews. 4. More energetic efforts on the part of the Italian secret police to stamp out the growing wave of anti-German propaganda which has been sweeping the country.]

The Nazi Foreign Minister presented Mussolini a personal message from Hitler and both sides emphasized a determination "to wage war with all the necessary energy until complete annihilation of the enemy forces and until final removal of the deadly danger of Bolshevism of Europe," a Rome communiqué was quoted.

Diplomatic Maneuvering

The visit of Herr von Ribbentrop to Rome was announced as agitated diplomatic and political maneuvering centering around Italy and Finland was reported from the continent.

Herr von Ribbentrop was said to have arrived in Rome Wednesday and departed Sunday night.

Perhaps it was as a result of that visit that Count Galeazzo Ciano, former Italian Foreign Minister, delayed his trip to Vatican City, originally scheduled for Saturday, to present his credentials to Pope Pius XII as Italy's new Ambassador to the Vatican.

The Rome radio said that Count Ciano—whose appointment was regarded in some Allied quarters as a possible preparation for an Italian peace move through the Vatican—was received by the Pope and presented his papers yesterday.

Separate Peace Feared

Diplomatic observers in Washington expressed the belief that Premier Mussolini, perhaps at German insistence, is taking action to prevent any Italian in his service from treating with the United Nations for a separate peace.

This was based on a Rome dispatch, reported by the Paris radio, that Baron Raffaele Guariglia, veteran Italian diplomat, has been appointed Italian Ambassador to Turkey in place of Augusto Rosso, former Ambassador to Washington and Moscow.

Signor Rosso's appointment to the Ankara post was announced only about a month ago. Before he could reach his post, however, came the laconic announcement that Baron Guariglia would go there.

Reports have been published and broadcast in the United States describing Signor Rosso as pro-American and even as anti-Fascist and observing that he might be in a position in Turkey to make contact with representatives of the Allies. Signor Rosso was a popular member of the diplomatic set in Washington and made many American friends.

Assuming these reports were picked up by the Rome radio, the impression in Washington was that they had reached Mussolini, who promptly canceled Signor Rosso's appointment and left him in retirement at Florence, where he has been living with his American wife.

'Dear Axis: I've Been Caught'

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I am in an American internment camp.
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My physical condition is
Il mio stato di salute è .....

My address is
Il mio indirizzo è

Name
Nome .....

Internment Serial No.
No. d'internamento .....

Associated Press

Cards of Despair for Berlin, Rome and Tokyo

Printed in German, Italian and Japanese for use by United States-held prisoners of war are the post-card reproductions above. They are the only cards the prisoners can use to inform the folks back home that they have been captured. The front of the card [top] carries the address of the person being notified, while the back [center and lower] gives the prisoner's condition and where mail can be addressed to him. The cards were prepared by the United States Army, hosts to the unwilling guests.

M'Arthur Asks Churchill To Visit South Pacific

LONDON, March 2 (AP)—Prime Minister Winston Churchill had an invitation today to visit the Southwestern Pacific war zone with the assurance from Gen. Douglas MacArthur, who extended the invitation, that "the effect would be almost magical."

"Personally," General MacArthur wrote, "I would rather have you come than to receive a fresh army corps."

General MacArthur's invitation was an answer to a congratulatory message sent by the Prime Minister for the capture of Buna by American and Australian forces "and the important and resolute operations under your distinguished command which have resulted in the destruction of the Japanese invaders of Papua."

"I have watched with particular admiration your masterly employment of transport aircraft to solve the most complicated and diverse logistic problems," the Prime Minister wrote.

General MacArthur answered with praise for "the Empire's splendid soldiery" and issued the invitation.

The text of Mr. Churchill's message follows:

"The rapid movements I have been making and the pressure upon me made me delay until my return sending you my most cordial congratulations upon the capture of Buna by American and Australian forces and the important and resolute operations under your distinguished command which have resulted in the destruction of the Japanese invaders of Papua.

"I have watched with particular admiration your masterly employment of transport aircraft to solve the most complicated and diverse logistical problems.

"I should like to let you know how grateful we all feel throughout the British Empire that you stand on guard over all these vital interests.

"Pray also accept my own personal good wishes. I look forward indeed to the day when we may meet."

In reply, General MacArthur said:

"I am deeply grateful for your inspiring message. I cannot tell you the pride I have felt in being associated with the Empire's splendid soldiery. As usual they acquitted themselves magnificently. My special satisfaction arises from the complete unity and brotherhood displayed by the Empire's forces and those of the United States.

"I have it in my heart that at the appropriate time you will visit this area. The effect would be almost magical. Personally I would rather have you come than to receive a fresh army corps."

Churchill Gains

LONDON, March 2 (AP)—The condition of Prime Minister Churchill, who has been ill of pneumonia, is improving daily and he is getting up, a communiqué from No. 10 Downing Street said today.

"No further bulletins will be issued," the statement added.

New Tax Plan for Australia: Pay-as-Go Idea Faces Test

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CANBERRA, Australia, March 2—The inclusion of low-wage earners as taxpayers by the new tax program is meeting with much criticism. At present, incomes below £156 are exempted from taxation, but Treasurer J. B. Chifley plans to reduce the exemption to £104.

Tax rates on incomes earned from personal exertion commence at 6d. on the pound on £104, rising to 18s. 6d. on the pound maximum on the excess of incomes over £5,000.

Taking typical groups of taxpayers without dependents, the result would be as follows:

From incomes of £150, in which at present there is no tax, £10 10s. will be collected.

The tax on an income of £500 would rise from the present £84 16s. to £136 14s.

The tax on an income of £1,000 would jump from £256 to £355 8s.

On £5,000, the jump from £3,374 to £3,530.

Thereafter, the rise is steep until on an income of £40,000, the treasurer would demand payment of £35,905, leaving the taxpayer with only one-tenth of his earnings.

The Government has stated that the new rates are regarded as establishing the maximum that can be collected from the taxpayers. The latter is facing the impost as a necessary evil of war, but many still are fighting for the establishment of the policy of pay as you go.

One aspect which is worrying the taxpayers is the fact that while the first assessments at the new rates would be made in 1943-44 on incomes earned in 1942-43—June to June—weekly tax deductions from pay envelopes would begin April 1 this year. The difficulty facing the taxpayers is that many by April would be still paying off the old tax. Moreover, installments in future would be deducted continuously over 52 weeks of the year instead of the present 40.

A treasurer's idea is that the additional 12 weekly payments annually ultimately would build up a surplus for each taxpayer which in a later period of years would place the taxpayer on a pay-as-you-go basis.

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News, Homemaking, Food
Tuesday, Friday

Today's Woman

Fashions, Interior Decoration
Wednesday

Husband, Wife, Piano Team, Enjoy Work Together

By Rachel Pratt

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Unity and individuality. These two qualities characterize all the work of the British pianists, Ethel Bartlett and Rae Robertson, her husband.

And their play, too, "We might almost be Siamese twins—we enjoy everything together," is Miss Bartlett's way of putting it.

Through necessity, during the concert season, they are always traveling, but wherever their two pianos are, they feel at home . . . not actually "their" two pianos, for theirs are in England, but those on which they play. In the summer they settle down, while they can, to the quiet satisfaction of real homemaking. Last summer, they spent in Ipswich, Mass., where they lived in a 200-year-old house. Next season they will be in California, where they keep their furniture because it is there they usually spend their vacation months. This time their summer home will be in Beverley Hills.

It is during their summers that they satisfy a mutual desire to live in the country where they can take long walks together, ride their bicycles, swim and spend quiet evenings reading.

Like to Entertain

Although their career in music keeps them traveling, they are essentially a couple who love everything that home means—and this includes hospitality. They enjoy entertaining and, on occasion, they prepare the menus for their guests. She likes delving into old sixteenth century French recipes. He tries more modern ones, but likes French dishes best too.

However, it is not the French cooking, but the music that is provided when the Robertsons entertain, to which their guests look forward. Taking the proverbial busman's holiday when they are not off giving concerts, these generous pianists frequently invite friends in for the evening and play for them themselves.

Miss Bartlett prefers traditional furniture to any other because it fits into an old house or a modern one with equal grace, and she usually chooses pale green and yellow as the dominant colors in her rooms. Against this delicate background, she wears gowns of royal blue, dark crimson, black or white.

Miss Bartlett not only has definite ideas about the colors of her frocks, but even designs her own concert gowns, usually robes de style in white, red, or gold.

Sincere and Genuine

The two artists are endowed with sincerity and genuineness—there is a complete lack of ostentation with them. Although a certain reserve marks them both, it never hides their warm friendly understanding and approach.

No doubt, their early start in music has contributed greatly to their attainment of the forefront as duo-pianists. Miss Bartlett's mother tells stories of her as a child begging to be lifted onto the piano stool where she would stay indefinitely, perfectly happy, playing tunes she had heard. Mr. Robertson says that he liked nothing better as a boy than to play the pieces his older sisters were studying, "much to their joy, because mother thought it was they practicing," he added.

Miss Bartlett, an English girl, and her husband, a Scot, did not meet until they were both students at the Royal Academy in London. Here he was studying on a scholarship. The scholarship was intended for study in Germany, but the outbreak of the war in 1914 prevented that and he went to London.

Each a Professional

Both became professional pianists in their own names, and it was only after their marriage that they began doing two-piano music—"just for fun," they say. Realizing that separate careers would mean a divergence of their paths, they decided to give a two-piano concert, almost as an experiment. So great was its success they abandoned their independent concerts and launched on their joint career as two-piano artists.

For two persons whose work is also their prime recreation, it is difficult to get very far afield from music. No doubt that is why they express such complete understanding of music and consequent artistry in their performance. One can almost hear the strings of a harpsichord being plucked when they do the Gluck Gavotte. In their rendition of Mozart's work they illustrate the delicacy of the instrument for which it was composed, and in a Jamaican Rhumba there is the sharp contrast of vivid intensity. Before they acknowledge applause, there is always a quick glance of understanding between them—as though each appreciated the other's performance. There is utter lack of any sense of competition. Sometimes it is one, sometimes the other who has the gentleness, the strength, the humor, the pathos, the buoyancy to give.

Audiences are larger these days, and these two are convinced that it is because people need music more than ever. The presence of servicemen in fairly large numbers supports their conclusions. The constant request for Bach's "Where Sheep May Safely Graze" might indicate that people are responding to the serenity and security imaged forth in such pastoral music.

These pianists love to play for young people, because their reactions are completely natural. And they find that the younger the audience, the more receptive it is to modern music. The Robertsons think that most interesting work is being done by composers today, and they are enthusiastic about modern music, although they do not like to overburden their programs with it. Wisely, they give their audiences a taste so that they will come back for more!

Artistic temperaments are no barrier to working and playing together with zest and understanding these two artists believe. As one of their reviewers said, "There's more to any of their concerts than meets the ear."

Ethel Bartlett and her husband Rae Robertson, duo-pianists, whose interests are all the same in their work and their play.

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GRAVY MASTER

Housing and Town Planning to Be Important In Postwar England, Says Miss Denby

"Women and the World We Want"—No. 17

Editor's Note: Miss Elizabeth Denby, Britain's leading housing expert, writes of the opportunities England sees in the postwar world for rectifying bad housing conditions which have been a drawback to the country. Miss Denby is Honorary Associate of the Royal Institute of British Architects.

By Elizabeth Denby, A. R. I. B. A.

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

London

We in Britain will be faced with very different problems after the war from those which you in America will have to handle. This difference will be clear to those of you—men and women—who have been with us during the last three years, sharing our work and play, our difficulties, dangers and successes. But for the many millions of you who can only get to know us by hearsay, I will outline what I mean.

Our first need in Britain is, I think, to regenerate the towns in which we live, and to make reconstruction part of democratic education. I mean by that, encouraging everyone to take part in local reconstruction, as one of the surest and easiest ways of turning from destructive to constructive thoughts and work.

This may sound rather absurd to you, but I will define what I mean. I ought perhaps first to remind you that England with Wales is the most densely populated country in Europe. There are twice as many people to the square mile as there are in Germany and Italy, though these are countries that have been crying out for more room! That means that we have to be particularly intelligent in planning the way in which we live; it also makes our town-planning problems particularly difficult because, as four out of every five persons in Britain live in towns, they need to be especially well arranged for work, play, living and all the different needs of humanity.

But, alas, most of our great industrial towns, were built during the end of the eighteenth and the early nineteenth century when for the first time they were designd for one class only—for "hands"—in rows of mean streets within walking distance of factories, without trees, without gardens, all beauty destroyed, their inhabitants living under clouds of smoke which blighted people and vegetation alike.

Built "Homes for Heroes"

After the last war the slogan "Homes for Heroes" was an election cry, and over four and a quarter million new homes were built in Britain in the 20 years between 1919 and 1939—half as many as there were in the whole country in 1911. This was an immense numerical achievement; yet, in spite of it, "housing" is again going to be one of the main issues of postwar reconstruction. That is an odd and significant fact. For, in 1942, we are wiser. We know more clearly what we want. We know that quality is more important than quantity; that housing by itself is not enough. There is a growing conviction that the kind of life most workers and their wives and children have to live is not good enough. We want something more interesting, beautiful, happy and clean. We want to destroy the dirty drabness of our old industrial towns, to enrich the smug boredom of our new dormitory housing estates and evolve a way of life which we feel will be democratic and really civilized.

This is, of course, still a vague longing. People are inarticulate, but questions are being asked about fundamental things like ownership of the land, the location of industry, the quality and purpose of all the different civic services, the densities and amenities of towns, the cost of labor and materials, the arrangement of house space and equipment.

The Government and technical societies are insisting that greater planning powers are needed and that, once obtained, "planners" can get ahead with altering the face of Britain. But it is not as simple as that. People forget that we have been more "planned" in the last 20 years than at any other time in our history, that the four million new homes built between 1919 and 1939 were put up under the strictest Housing and Town Planning Control. What is really being criticized today is the kind of planning which has been carried out since the last war, and not the lack of it.

Of course few towns have been badly blitzed—probably not more than a dozen. Our regeneration has got to be much bigger than merely rebuilding the few towns whose hearts have been cut out. It will be comparatively easy for towns like London, Plymouth, Bristol, Birmingham and Portsmouth to make magnificent, noble new centers to their towns; they have got cleared sites; bombs and flames have destroyed all the things that history, sentiment and tradition would otherwise want to keep. Our real difficulty is the towns which have not been blitzed but were originally planned on short-sighted materialism, which are dull, ugly and inconvenient. The tremendous growth of London and the southeast at the expense of the rest of Britain during the past 20 years was, I am convinced, partly because the old industrial areas of Britain were so ugly that people ran away from them. They are the areas which will need most careful thought, most imaginative help. Basic principles of our future National Planning must be such as the people themselves will understand and accept. For instance, that all first-class agricultural and pasture land shall be preserved forever from building. That would be point one, and would mean that many wedges of agricultural and pasture land would come right into our industrial areas.

Analyze Areas First

Then our industrial areas should be thoroughly analyzed by competent people so that we know exactly of what they consist—the good buildings, the derelict sites, the amount of road space, whether the gas, electricity, and other services are generally up-to-date or not. I would like that picture to be put before the citizens and explained to them with lantern slides and lectures, so they would know exactly what was the state of their town. Planning for reconstruction should, I think, begin on that basis. Planning with the citizens and not just for them.

I believe that we women will have a greater opportunity after the war to help rebuild Britain than we have ever had in the past. For I shall hardly need to remind American friends that our homes, even the four million built during the past 20 years, have not been very suited to women's needs, have not incorporated the latest scientific thought and invention, have not been really efficient or very good value for the money spent so willingly on "clearing the slums." But we are at last even beginning to recognize that the kitchen is the workshop of the home and must be equipped as such! Women are, in fact, waking up.

Through the terror and grief of war we are, I believe, beginning as a nation to get new standards of human value; "class" is beginning to break; above all we are coming to realize that through our towns we can and must secure the real culture of life—theaters, music, ballet, painting, sculpture, and other arts; dancing, swimming, sailing and all sports; restaurants, fetes and jollifications where we can meet and make friends—combined with the essentials of happy home and family surroundings.

Seventeenth of 30 articles

Thérèse Bonney Has a Look at Finland

By Inez Whiteley Foster

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

If Thérèse Bonney, intrepid and internationally celebrated American journalist-photographer, could stand with one foot in New York and the other in Europe, she would be perfectly happy.

But, even with the hazards of war, she is doing pretty well. She has just returned from her fourth air trip into areas which since 1939 have been danger zones.

On her most recent journey which stretched from three months into six, Miss Bonney flew over 20,000 miles. To her already long list of "firsts," she added the distinction of being the first American journalist-photographer allowed to enter Finland since the outbreak of the Russo-German war; an achievement seasoned newspaper men and European experts said would not be possible because of Finland's alliance with the Axis.

Resourcefulness not only enabled her to enter Finland, but, at the end of one week's stay, also to obtain her camera and additional permits to remain on a week-to-week visa for three more.

"I call this trip my second 'truth raid,'" she said yesterday at her New York studio. The walls are covered with canvases of well-known French painters, among them the famous roses of Raoul Dufy, which Miss Bonney secreted from art-loving Nazis on her last venture into Unoccupied France.

Seeks Facts Herself

"The last time I went back to Europe, I did not believe that France was pro-Nazi. With the help of a Carnegie grant, I organized my own 'truth raid' to find out. I did not believe Finland was pro-Nazi either, and that is why I went there this time.

"What I did find out was that Finland intends to do everything she can to remain a democracy," continued Miss Bonney. "The Finnish people have no intention whatever of joining any New Order of Europe as defined by Germany."

On this expedition, Miss Bonney visited the battlefields of the Finnish-Russian war, to which the Finns now refer as the "winter war." She visited the Karelian front and was within earshot of the great guns of Kronstadt, a bird's flight from Leningrad.

On a previous trip, Miss Bonney had photographed many of Finland's distinguished men (General Mannerheim bestowed on her the Order of the White Rose for her war services), and this time she specialized in pictures of the human scene; of the devastating effects of war on Finnish children and of the heroic efforts at reconstruction being made.

It was along the Karelian border, when war first began, that Thérèse Bonney saw the first little frightened Finnish waif, a homeless refugee. This pathetic child symbolized to her the stupendous task ahead—that of feeding Europe's millions of children. She immediately started, as part of her own war contribution, to pile up documentary photographic evidence, evidence which is now being brought to what she describes as its "final awful conclusion," to print. Some of the pictures she took recorded in her progressive war panorama begun in 1939, they might almost be said to describe the tragic fate of children in starving European areas as "going . . . going . . . gone."

When she left for Europe on the Clipper, Miss Bonney kept her plans to herself. Everything she wanted to do depended upon discretion and prudence inasmuch as she was traveling as a "lone wolf" war correspondent for Collier's Magazine. Her first flight was to London where for a week she was the guest of Lord and Lady Astor at "Cliveden." Also a "Cliveden" guest and fellow-breakfaster each morning was George Bernard Shaw. The "Sage" is an enthusiastic amateur photographer and camera fan and for once the tables were turned on Miss Bonney, for "G. B. S." insisted on taking her picture with his own camera.

Sweden Next

Fortified with fountain pens, bars of chocolate and other small comforts which she had foresightedly packed before leaving New York, Miss Bonney flew next to Sweden.

On this second "truth raid" Miss Bonney remained a month in Sweden, making two surveys. The first was a check-up on the possibilities of a neutral country as a base for organized controlled relief for all starving peoples of Europe. The second covered "Ersatz," the use Sweden is now making of substitutes for raw materials lacking because of war.

"In Stockholm, the 'Grand Hotel' has now replaced Lisbon as the listening post of the world, it is so filled with international figures," observed Miss Bonney. "Food has long been rationed and is becoming more scarce. Chefs in hotels of the stature of the 'Grand' are cleverer than ever in planning economical culinary creations, and there is still 'Smorgasbord,' much-reduced.

"In Finland, though, when anyone gave you a real dinner, it was equivalent to the sacrifice of a week's rationing for the whole family," she said.

Look to Allies

"Pro-Allied feeling is very high in Sweden," Miss Bonney commented further. "They are looking to America and the Allies as having the key to Tomorrow. Quite understandably they live now in a state of apprehension because as a small country they are surrounded, and they do not know what they may be called upon to face. But they are making extensive military preparations. They have not left undone anything they were able to do. Whatever is possible has been done, so they are conscience free."

From Sweden, Miss Bonney brought back the unpublished manuscript of her good friend Gertrude Stein's latest novel, "Mrs. Reynolds." One day in Stockholm she received a cryptic note from the celebrated author reading: "If Mrs. Reynolds comes to see you, please introduce her to Mr. Cerf" (one of Miss Stein's American publishers).

Completely mystified as to both, a few days later Miss Bonney received the entire manuscript which has almost unheard-of good fortune [illegible] unharmed from Unoccupied France all through Germany with no censorship whatever. "Well," laughed a witty Swedish friend, "no wonder it got through Germany. Even they couldn't understand it."

Before leaving Sweden, Miss Bonney visited refugee camps and interviewed countless Norwegians who had just fled Norway; and in one she talked to French prisoners who had escaped only the day before from German camps.

"The one question which everybody now in Europe asks is 'When is the war going to be over?' I did not know the answer."

No Waste Fats in Old-Fashioned Kitchen

By Mary Smith

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

To the old-fashioned housewife, the term "waste fats" in connection with her kitchen is an insult. She simply doesn't have any. Every bit of fat from bacon, ham, chicken, other fowls, beef or mutton is used in her daily operations.

The Government is asking for waste fats, but not for fats which may be used in the home. Such uses save other fats for war uses which otherwise would go into domestic shortenings.

If, in certain communities, collection of waste fats seems to be lagging, or certain dealers fail to receive large amounts, those may be the communities where kitchen fats provide not only an economical, but also a savory source of home fat supply.

In World War I, Too

In World War I, both the U. S. Food Administration and community groups were active in promoting "save the fat" campaigns and urged the use of kitchen fats at home to free other fats for use of the armed forces and the Allies. Look through your old cookbooks and see if you haven't a "conservation cookbook," compiled and published by an interested group of women, which contains their favorite tested recipes, and was sold for the benefit of some war relief project.

Many persons learned tricks with kitchen fats during World War I which stood them well during the depression years. But in those same years social workers found many families who had never heard of doing anything with bacon grease except throwing it into the garbage pail and considered fat from a chicken only something more to throw away. Many families learned how to use household fats in those years both for cooking and for soapmaking and have continued the practice into better financial times.

But the old-fashioned housewife had no need to learn any of this, either in World War I or in the depression years. She simply followed the kitchen customs of her French, Pennsylvania Dutch, New England or other thrifty ancestors and continued to turn out delicious foods which caused her guests to ask for recipes.

"Bread and drippings" always has been a favorite snack of children in British novels—and it is equally tasty in the United States. Hot or cold, drippings from broiled steaks or chops, or fat from roasts with bits of crisp crust mixed in, used on good bread, provide a tasty bite. Drippings of all kinds, or rendered chicken fat, may be used on bread for sandwiches in place of butter, according to taste.

Fats from cooking can be used either "as is" (if not burned) by straining through a fine sieve into a container, or they may be clarified, by several methods if there are too many dark particles; or the taste is too strong for your preference.

To clarify fat, according to a World War I recipe, add an equal amount of water and boil for an hour. Allow fat to harden in cake on top of the pan and then pour off water. Then heat the fat gently to drive off enclosed water. If flavors are very pronounced, heat with whole or skimmed milk—one cup to two pounds of fat. Strain the sterilized fat through a cloth to remove all bits of foreign matter. Another method of clarification calls for heating the fat, without water, in a pan with slices of raw potato. Then strain into a container.

Render Raw Facts

Raw fats must be rendered. Perhaps the preferred way is to chop fat in bits, and then heat it over water until it is separated from the tissue, or cracklings which also are to be saved. Or, if you can watch the fat carefully, simply cut in bits and heat in a pan in the oven. When thoroughly melted, strain into a container. Fat from chickens and other fowl, beef suet, pork fats and mutton fats and others may be cared for in this way.

It is better to keep different fats in separate containers in a cool place (not necessarily a refrigerator) and to mix them as you use them.

Fat from properly fried bacon needs no clarification and can be used in many ways. Use for shortening for biscuits, cookies, muffins, pancakes; use for all kinds of frying; for seasoning vegetables in place of butter; and instead of butter for making white sauce, which, in our opinion, needs something to step it up at any time, not to mention war times.

Ham fat can be used in a similar manner. And ham fat, mixed with some of the brown sugar and other mixture used to coat baked ham gives an extra fillip to cornbread, waffles, muffins, or pancakes when used for shortening. If you make the ham coating with crumbs, and some falls off, save all the fat and crumb mixture to use with bread or cracker crumbs for au gratin dishes, if the ham flavor will blend in.

So far as ham rind is concerned, just consult a good Negro cook. She will tell you all sorts of tricks of flavoring green beans, dried beans, split peas, and other vegetable mixtures, as well as soups and stews.

Cracklings for Shortening

The cracklings left after fat is rendered are excellent shortening for cornbread or gingerbread. Remember the "cracklin' bread" of the old song. Used alone, one-half cup equals two tablespoonsful of butter. If anyone objects to the chewy bits, add a bit of chopped apple to cornbread or muffins, raisins or currants to gingerbread.

Fat from chicken, turkey, goose or duck, used separately or in combination with other fats, is excellent for cookies, as well as for other uses previously mentioned. It helps give a crisp brown to pancakes, for example. Either rendered fat or that hardened and lifted off broth can be used. Use slightly less of this fat than butter or other fats called for in standard recipes.

Raw chicken fat, or fat from other fowls, finely chopped, is recommended, mixed with half melted butter or used for the entire amount, to season stuffing for roast fowl of all kinds. Rendered fat also can be used.

You probably will save time by sticking to chicken fat for cakes and cookies, leaving bacon, beef and others for frying or flavoring. Mixtures are good for deep frying, although some cooks prefer all bacon fat.

You may prefer to make savory fat for seasoning. Heat your fat for about an hour with one of the following: onion, whole thyme, savory, marjoram, or bay leaf. Experiment with clove to see if you wouldn't like it in muffins or gingerbread. Extra spices and chocolate may be used in cake to cover any pronounced fat flavor, such as mutton. And remember to increase the salt in the recipes, since home fats are not salted.

President Approves U. S. Aid For 31 More War Nurseries

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 2—Presidential approval of 31 more war nurseries and child care centers for children of mothers engaged in war work was announced today by Maj. Gen. Philip B. Fleming, Federal Works Administrator. Applications for assistance in financing the projects to provide day care for 1,605 children with Lanham Act funds under the Federal Works Agency Child Care Program were filed by local school authorities.

They bring to a total of 215 the number of war nurseries and child care centers for 8,455 children the Federal Works Agency has helped to establish or to continue with Lanham Act funds. Approximately half of the operating costs are paid by the local sponsors.

Six of the 31 new war nurseries will be operated in Bibb County, Georgia, by the Board of Public Education and Orphanage for Ribb County, for 450 children. The federal contribution was $36,355. A survey conducted in the County indicated that many mothers are unwilling to accept employment in war activities or essential industry, unless care for their children is provided. Many who had been working resigned because they had not been able to make satisfactory arrangements for the care of their children while they were at work. Employers reported that the problem of child care is affecting the efficiency of the working mothers and causes widespread absenteeism.

The cost of operating the Bibb County projects from March 1 to Aug. 31 is estimated at $61,620, toward which the sponsor contributed $24,785. The nurseries will provide all-day care for 300 preschool children for two to five years old, and after-schol care for 150 children between the ages of six and 10.

The seven city projects approved are:

Gulfport Municipal Separate School District, Gulfport, Miss., allotted $9,439 for three war nurseries for 120 children, and one child care center for 30 children from March 1 to Sept. 30; applicant's contribution, $10,192.

Pascagoula Rural Separate School District, Pascagoula, Miss., allotted $9,439 for three war nurseries for 190 children and two child care centers for 100 children from March 1 to June 30; applicant's contribution $6,589.

School District No. 16, Umatilla County, Pendleton, Oregon, allotted $8,400 for two war nurseries for 40 children March 1 to Aug. 31; applicant's contribution, $8,400.

Lawrence Board of Education, Lawrence, Kan., allotted $7,006 for two war nurseries for 80 children from March 1 to Aug. 31; applicant's contribution, $4,870.

School District No. 107, Camas, Wash., allotted $2,415 for one war nursery for 25 children; applicant's contribution, $2,340.

Mesa School District No. 4, Mesa, Ariz., allotted $1,890 for two war nurseries for 60 children from March 1 to June 30; applicant's contribution, $1,783.

Board of Education, Bridgeport, Conn., allotted $1,765 for one war nursery for 60 children from March 1 to April 30; applican't contribution, $1,765.

Easy Steps to Correct English

Meddlesome Extras

44th of 50 Tuesday and Saturday Lessons

By Harriet Van Dyne Newman

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Do You Say This	or This?
1. What kind of a book is this?	1. What kind of book is this?
2. Was a card inside of the package?	2. Was a card inside the package?

The correct sentences are at the right.

Have you ever used any of the superfluous words found in this lesson?

A. 1. If you follow this road, why, you will arrive soon. (*why*, superfluous.)

2. If you follow this road, you will arrive soon. (Correct.)

B. 1. A stamp is inside of the envelope. (*of*, superfluous.)

2. A stamp is inside the envelope. (Correct.)

C. Since *a* means *one*, thus *kind of a* or *sort of a* means kind of *one*, sort of *one*.

1. What kind of a (one) prize did Dan win? (*a*, superfluous.)

2. What kind of prize did Dan win? (Correct.)

3. What sort of a (one) weed is this? (*a*, superfluous.)

4. What sort of weed is this? (Correct.)

D. 1. I hope to see you later on. (*on*, superfluous.)

2. I hope to see you later. (Correct.)

E. 1. Eric lends out money. (*out*, superfluous.)

2. Eric lends money. (Correct.)

F. 1. Did you lose out? (*out*, superfluous.)

2. Did you lose? (Correct.)

G. 1. You will meet up with Sidney today. (*up with*, superfluous.)

2. You will meet Sidney today. (Correct.)

H. 1. I am glad the affair is over with. (*with*, superfluous.)

2. I am glad the affair is over. (Correct.)

Ended or *finished* (or some similar word) could be used instead of *over*.

I. 1. Ted rarely ever comes here. (*ever*, superfluous.)

2. Ted rarely comes here. (Correct.)

J. 1. This book is seldom ever read. (*ever*, superfluous.)

2. This book is seldom read. (Correct.)

K. 1. Take and try this method. (Incorrect.)

2. Take and sweep the rug. (Incorrect.

Eliminate the words: *Take and.*

3. Try this method. (Correct.)

4. Sweep the rug. (Correct.)

L. 1. Here the other day we heard from Ben. (*Here*, superfluous.)

2. The other day we heard from Ben. (Correct.)

M. 1. This is larger than you think for. (*for*, superfluous.)

2. This is larger than you think. (Correct.)

N. 1. Thomas is going alone by himself. (*by himself*, superfluous.)

2. Thomas is going alone. (Correct.)

O. 1. Dave descended down the rugged trail. (*down*, superfluous.)

2. Dave descended the rugged trail. (Correct.) *Descend* means to come down.)

P. 1. The child is about four or five years old. (Notice the three correct ways of stating this sentence: The child is four or five years old. The child is about four years old. The child is about five years old.)

2. It happened about May 2 or 3. (Notice the three correct ways of stating this sentence: It happened about May 2. It happened about May 3. It happened the second or third of May.)

Q. 1. This record is absolutely complete. (*absolutely*, superfluous.)

2. This record is complete. (Correct.)

Exercise 1

Strike out the superfluous word or words:

1. A note is inside of the book.
2. May I see you later on?
3. This is the kind of a symphony we enjoy.
4. Did you know that here the other day it snowed?
5. If you need this chart, why, you may take it.
6. Joel rarely ever attends lectures.
7. Have you ever lent out money?
8. The work is now over with.
9. Did you meet up with Stanton in Mexico?
10. Mayme seldom ever visits this island.
11. Did Roy lose out?
12. We quickly descended down the mountain.
13. The lad is about ten or eleven years old.
14. This list is absolutely complete.
15. Perhaps you have learned more than you think for.
16. Take and try this arrangement for the furniture.

Conclusion: Words may be meddlesome! By watching carefully, you will soon find it natural to drop superfluous or meddlesome words from your speech and writing. Here is a rule: When repetition *weakens*, avoid it; when repetition *strengthens*, use it. Be economical with words; stingy never.

* * *

Answers

Exercise 1: 1—of; 2—on; 3—a; 4—here; 5—why; 6—ever; 7—out; 8—with; 9—up with; 10—ever; 11—out; 12—down; 13—eliminate either about or one of the years; 14—absolutely; 15—for; 16—Take and.

Please address any correspondence to the Education Editor.

Electrician Charges Vital Work On War Jobs on Oahu Was Held Up

LOS ANGELES, March 2 (AP)—Ray A. Anderson, aircraft company electrician, told a California Legislative Committee yesterday that "strange things" happened on the Hawaiian Island of Oahu while he was employed there during construction of secret military installations.

"What do you mean?" asked R. E. Combs, investigator for the Joint Committee, which is inquiring into asserted un-American activities.

"Why, we made so many false moves," replied Mr. Anderson. "We dug holes and filled them up. We put in wiring and pulled it out—then put it in again.

"Some of the runways that had been started previously were not ready by the time of the Midway battle and we sure needed the runways then. To workmen, it looked like somebody was stalling the jobs. To me it looked like sabotage."

The electrician said Japanese Americans work in offices where plans of army projects pass through their hands daily.

Saturday, the Committee questioned Hans Wilhelm Rohl, millionaire president of Rohl-Connelly Corporation, whose subsidiary company, Hawaiian Constructors, is building secret installations at Oahu. Mr. Rohl testified that he was born in Germany, came to this country several years ago and was naturalized in October, 1941.

Work-or-Fight Measures Rap on Congress Doors

By Richard L. Strout
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 2—Rising resentment within Congress against strikes and absenteeism has produced a crop of far-reaching work-or-fight bills, and vigorous discussion has begun of the whole broad subject of wartime labor relations.

Precipitating the issue are figures showing the cost to the war effort of absenteeism; the three-hour work stoppage of 10,000 workmen at the Seattle Boeing plant last Thursday, holding up production of Flying Fortresses; and the fact that on April 1 contracts of John L. Lewis' 450,000 United Mine Workers expire, with the prospect of a strike if a $2 a day wage increase is not previously granted.

How explosive is the head of steam being generated in Congress by these developments probably depends on later events. Recalling the past success of the Administration in forestalling anti-strike legislation, it is too early to predict action of this more rebellious Congress.

In June, 1941, the Senate adopted a resolution condemning strikes, but it was defeated in the House.

Blocked in Senate

By big majorities the House passed the two Smith strike-curb bills, but these were smothered in the Senate Committee on Education and Labor.

No single law has been passed by Congress since the war started specifically designed to control strikes.

Now, however three major pieces of legislation are pending:

1. Johnson bill. The House Naval Affairs Committee starts hearings tomorrow on a sweeping measure designed to confront the nation's 60,000,000 war workers with stiff penalties for absenteeism.

2. Byrd bill. Yesterday Senator Harry F. Byrd (D) of Virginia introduced a bill to require draft boards to review the status of all strikers in war and kindred industries.

3. Connally bill. Senator Tom Connally (D) of Texas has likewise introduced a measure permitting the Government to take over a struck plant where war work is interrupted.

Accord on Basic Facts

In addition, many other pending bills would prohibit strikes, compel trade union registration, prohibit aliens from accepting union offices, revise the Wagner Act, and the like.

Two groups of sharply divided thought appear on these bills. But bitter though the division is over methods, there is considerable agreement over certain basic facts.

First, that even small strikes may have crippling effect on war industries, by holding up vital materials or interrupting production schedules.

Second, that, down to date anyway, the actual man-hours lost in strikes, in proportion to what it was before Pearl Harbor and to total of hours worked, has been relatively small.

Third, as expressed by Senator Byrd yesterday, "it is true, and I have said it time and time again, that only a small minority of the laboring people of America are not co-operating in proper measure with the war effort."

Minority Indicted

But, as Senator Byrd thereupon added:

"A minority can seriously interfere with the production of the essential equipment which will gain for America victory."

As to methods to deal with strikes, and with the unpatriotic and non-co-operative labor minority cited by Senator Byrd, two widely different views appear.

The first is held by the Roosevelt Administration. It has followed it more or less consistently since 1933. This is the belief that blanket prohibitions declaring strikes illegal do not work; and that the best method of meeting the problem is by voluntary co-operation.

The second view is that coercion is necessary; and that, while an argument might perhaps be made against antistrike legislative enactments in peacetime, the emergency has now reached the point where stronger steps must be taken.

Coming down to details it is this second view that has found lively expression in Congress recently.

Both the Byrd and Johnson bills would make use of the coercive power of the draft, or the threat of the draft law, to prevent strikes and reduce absenteeism.

"It appears to be evident," said Senator Byrd yesterday, "that we are faced again with strikes and threats of strikes. Heretofore the Administration has opposed anti-strike legislation."

Senator Byrd continued:

"While lately effort has been made to minimize strikes, the fact is that strikes in vital war industries have been constantly occurring, amounting to 23,047,000 man-days lost in the year before Pearl Harbor and 4,565,000 in the year after Pearl Harbor; or these 2,095,294 man-days were classified as being in war industries"

The Virginian declared that practically every strike now is actually a "war-industry" strike, so closely is the economy integrated, and he added that with strikes increasing in January the same ratio, if carried through the current year, will mean 50 per cent more man-days lost than in 1942.

"We will not tolerate unwarranted absenteeism," he added, "or any other stoppage of work which denies to our soldiers the equipment and material necessary to achieve the task we have given them."

Reporting of Cases

Senator Connally and Representative Lyndon B. Johnson (D) of Texas, are no less emphatic. The Johnson measure is a novel bill, the first major effort directed against absenteeism.

It is a broad measure requiring all employers to report absentee cases every three months to the War Manpower Commission, and where the persons involved are subject to draft their cases will be referred to the local draft boards for action.

If not subject to draft, chronic absentees will be subjected to whatever action the WMC sees fit.

Mr. Johnson argues that the threat of being drafted will be a long step to curing absenteeism. As a fruit of his proposed paperwork he hopes the cause of absenteeism will also be exposed and corrected.

Actively backing the Johnson bill, Carl Vinson (D) of Georgia, chairman of the Naval Affairs Committee, has invited prominent War and Navy officials to testify. The bill has been broadened from its original form, applying only to Navy yard workers.

Senator Connally's bill is the same one he introduced in December, 1941. It gives legislative authority for the Government to take over and operate any struck war plant or mine, "to be operated on the same labor basis as prior to such disturbance" and to be returned when the threat of interruption is over.

The Byrd bill would amend the Draft Act requiring that any registrant between 18 and 65 who strikes, or acts with others "in such a manner that their absence from work" impedes war production, "shall immediately report" his action to his local Draft Board. The Board will then decide whether to draft him, return him to his former work, or transfer him to some other essential industry.

Unions 'Avoid Issue'

ATLANTA, Ga., March 2 (AP)—Attacks on Capt. Eddie Rickenbacker for saying absenteeism in war industries constitutes sabotage are coming from union leaders who refuse to face the issue of whether the charge is true, F. C. Crawford, President of the National Manufacturers Association, held here today.

In his address prepared for delivery to a meeting of Georgia businessmen, Mr. Crawford said in reference to Captain Rickenbacker (now a colonel), "Most union leaders, instead of denouncing the practice too and seeking to stop it, simply try to smear a national hero's reputation, which will not tarnish.

"The issue which the unioneers refuse to face is whether the charge of absenteeism is true. Secretary of Labor Perkins says it's true. She tried before Congress to justify appropriations for her Department

Viereck Conviction Upset By Supreme Court Ruling

WASHINGTON, March 2 (AP)—By virtue of a Supreme Court ruling upsetting his conviction, George Sylvester Viereck today appeared likely to be released from the District of Columbia jail where he is serving a two to six-year term on charges of making incomplete reports to the State Department regarding his alleged pro-German propaganda activities.

However, Viereck is under indictment with 32 other persons and the weekly New York Enquirer on charges of conspiracy to undermine the morale of the armed forces, a statute included in the sedition laws.

Justice Department officials, who said yesterday's ruling that Viereck was not required by law to fully disclose his activities apparently will result in his release, indicated they had not decided whether to press the sedition charge against him.

In the Viereck decision the Supreme Court held that "however deserving of punishment his conduct may seem," the law before Pearl Harbor did not require him to disclose fully his alleged pro-German propaganda activities.

Chief Justice Harlan F. Stone took occasion to criticize Prosecutor William Power Maloney's closing remarks to the trial jury as "highly prejudicial" and "offensive to dignity and good order."

Chief Justice Stone said that the decisive question was whether the Foreign Agent Registration Act of 1938, with its amendments of 1939, required Viereck to give a "comprehensive statement of nature of business of registrant," as the State Department form provided. Viereck had answered this with the curt notation, "author and journalist."

The Court's 5-2 decision, Associate Justices Hugo L. Black and William O. Douglas dissenting, was that the State Department had no right to demand this "comprehensive statement"; that the law required a foreign agent to report only what his contract called for him to do for his foreign principals, and his compensation, but not everything he actually did.

Two More Destroyers for the Navy

Associated Press

U. S. S. Bullard **U. S. S. Kidd**

Just sponsored, the Bullard begins to slide down the ways at Kearny, N. J., in a quadruple destroyer launching Feb. 28. It was followed by the Kidd (right), named in honor of Rear Admiral Isaac Campbell Kidd, who was killed in action at Pearl Harbor.

Collaboration Benefits U. S. And Canada

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VANCOUVER, British Columbia—Growing wartime collaboration between Canada and the United States is bearing rich fruit today—in highways, pipe lines, dozens of other construction projects planned or already under way, and a new vision of northern expansion.

First came the chain of air bases across northern British Columbia and the Yukon to Alaska—Canada's contribution to Alaska's defense in the form of an airline "Burma Road" to the Land of the Midnight Sun.

The air bases were a part of Canada's answer to Japan's alliance with the Axis and significant of the conviction that in the defense of the Pacific Northwest Canada and the United States must work together.

Advices from the north this week told of the building of a pipe line from Whitehorse to the oil fields of Fort Norman to by-pass the tanker routes from California to Alaska; the proposed drilling of oil wells in 40 different areas in the north to create a reserve supply for northern bases and relieve the pressure on southern fields; construction of roads from Fort Smith to the Great Slave Lake and from Fort Simpson on the Providence-Fort Norman route to connect with the Alaska Highway at Fort Nelson.

Gradually the vast wilderness of the North is being lined with transportation routes that will not only serve the Allies in wartime but will provide the framework for postwar settlement and economic expansion. Realization of the future possibilities led to the appointment of a new International Planning Committee a few days ago whose job will be to draw a blueprint for Canada-U. S. co-operation in the great northern empire encompassing a million square miles of British Columbia, the Yukon and Alaska.

There was another development last week in the same sphere when British Columbia's Rehabilitation Council submitted its recommendations to the Government, one of which urged extension of the Pacific Great Eastern Railway to Alaska. The route for such an extension has already been surveyed under the direction of Frederick Delano, uncle of President Roosevelt and former President of the Wabash Road.

Bay State Leads In War Orders

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 2—Massachusetts, with large heavy ordnance contracts, and California, with aircraft orders placed by the Government during October and November, led all other States, and together accounted for fully a fourth of all war contracts placed during that period, according to the National Industrial Conference Board today.

New orders placed in Massachusetts during this period totaled $1,132,000,000 and those in California $1,087,000,000, the board reported.

Seven-tenths of the $102 billion of war contracts placed have been awarded to 10 top States—California, Michigan, New York, Ohio, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Connecticut, Massachusetts and Indiana—it said.

"The 'big ten' have received fully three-fourths of the $25 billion awarded for aircraft and equipment," it continued. "California acquired over $800,000,000 of such contracts in October and November of last year to increase its cumulative total to $5.4 billion. New York lost $1.2 billion in airplane contracts during these months, but held second place with a cumulative total of $3.3 billion."

In addition, the "big ten" account for almost 60 per cent of all Government shipbuilding awards and receive the heaviest concentration of heavy ordnance and all other supply items, the board reported.

French Canada's Challenge To Premier King Loses

By Bruce Hutchison
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, March 2—The political maneuvers of a pre-election year in Canada are now well under way. They indicate clearly that W. L. Mackenzie King intends to make next year—or conceivably in the first part of 1945—the supreme electoral effort of his career, and probably his last bid for the Premiership which he has held since 1921, with an interruption of only five years.

In the last few days Mr. King has achieved his first essential step in this direction. He has had a historic show-down with the isolationists of Quebec. This came in the House of Commons where F. J. Cardin, formerly Mr. King's chief Quebec lieutenant, who resigned from the Government on the issue of overseas conscription, moved a motion favoring the repeal of the Government's present conscription policy.

Mr. King instantly accepted this challenge, regarded the Cardin proposal as a motion of want-of-confidence in the Government and demanded an immediate vote. The purpose of this action obviously was to drive into the open the small number of Quebec Members of Parliament who are still opposed to the Government's policy of conscripting men for home defense and using conscription for overseas service as soon as it is needed.

Mr. Cardin attempted to rally a bloc of Members formidable enough to shake the Government. Instead, he could find only 14 supporters in a house of 245, and five of these were not supporters of Mr. King. The Prime Minister regarded this vote as a major triumph and a historic turning point in Canadian political history. It established him beyond question as absolute master of his party in French Canada, where all attempts to challenge him have now failed.

Strategy of Opposition

Meanwhile, the Progressive-Conservative Party, under John Bracken, its new leader, has heeded the signs of the times and is busy preparing for an election next year. Mr. Bracken apparently has decided not to enter Parliament at its present session. In any event, he has made no move in this direction. Instead, he is building up his fences by tours through the country.

In Parliament his party is laying the groundwork for its attempt to come back next year after a long period of defeat. Progressive-Conservative members have concentrated their attacks on the Government's economic policies, have demanded higher prices for farmers and better wages for workers. This the Government considers a challenge to its wage and price ceiling policy, which must be resisted.

The preliminaries to the Federal election will come in three great Canadian Provinces, it is expected. These are Quebec, Ontario, and Saskatchewan. Their elections will probably be held before the end of this year and their results will be taken as a pretty accurate thermometer of Federal opinion and an augury of Mr. King's prospects at the polls in 1944.

In Quebec the Liberal government of Premier Adelard Godbout is winding up its first term and is now challenged by the forces of Maurice Duplessis, which it defeated in 1939 on the straight issue of full participation in the war. All the power of the King Government will be thrown behind Mr. Godbout, as in his first election.

Action in Ontario

In Ontario the regime long dominated by Mitchell Hepburn is in grave difficulties after internal rebellion. The Liberal Party which Mr. Hepburn led for so long has decided to hold an early convention, presumably to choose a new leader in place of Premier Gordon Conant, who recently succeeded Mr. Hepburn. If a new leader is chosen it is expected the reconstructed government will go to the country at an early date.

Mr. Hepburn's feud with Mr. King was one of the most notable and lurid features of Canadian politics for many years. The King Government would never support the re-election of the present Ontario Ministry, still largely dominated by Mr. Hepburn. But Mr. King would certainly back a rejuvenated Liberal Party in the provincial field, and its success at the polls would be important to him next year in the most populous Province of Canada.

In Saskatchewan the Patterson (Liberal) regime faces a decisive fight with the Co-operative Commonwealth Federation, the growing semi-socialist party.

Continued Russian Victories Acclaimed by North Africans

Continued from Page 1

is a fairly accurate barometer of the trend on the continent, particularly since the Axis is no longer able to suppress news of Russian victories.

Vichy Reversed

The new assessment of Russia, running directly counter to 2½ years of fairly successful Vichy propaganda, is visible principally among the lower classes and intellectuals.

During three weeks here I have made it a point to mention Russian gains to elevator operators, taximen, chance acquaintances in stores, and others, and I have met universal praise for the Soviet Union. In only one case did a person express apprehension that Russia would become an ultimate menace to the British, Americans, and French. Although it is obvious that the praise is directed mainly toward the Red Army, it cannot be doubted that French North Africans are connecting the military successes with the success of the Stalin Government.

This new respect for Russia cannot be taken to mean any considerable conversion to Communism or to the Communist Party here. Although strong in prewar France, the Communist Party never attained particular strength in French North Africa due to the colonial atmosphere and influence of Islam.

Red Paint and Slogans

Nevertheless, in the past few weeks I have seen a blossoming of red paint on public buildings, with slogans such as "Long Live the Red Army" and "Long Live Communist Youth." I am told such signs never appeared in the war period prior to this year.

One of the most remarkable signs of the changing attitude toward the Soviet Union is the truly extraordinary amount of space given favorable Russian news in newspapers here. Due to extreme difficulty in getting newsprint, Algiers papers are able to print but one sheet of two sides.

However, in yesterday's issue, for example, a front page contained four Russian stories, one of which was a three-column spread and two of which were two-column spreads.

Day after day Russian news leads the papers, this being all the more noteworthy in view of the fact that active fighting is now taking place on French North African soil only a couple of hundred miles eastward.

Russian Accuracy Stressed

Moreover, editorial comment in local papers not infrequently points up the accuracy of Russian statements, contrasting with German unreliability. Such concentration of Russian news is the free choice of newspaper editors since the Allies do not attempt to dictate policy.

Another interesting example occurred the other day when one paper gave a prominent front-page top to a statement from 27 Communist Deputies just released by Gen. Henri Giraud.

In the statement the Deputies paid particular praise to "Our great leader, Stalin."

It is apparent that many persons here who would be most strongly opposed to any leftward French swing are now worried over the shifting popular view of Russia. On several occasions I have heard the opinion expressed in these circles that the swing toward Communism is now reaching major proportions in France itself and that this swing is likely to accelerate in proportion to Russian victories.

Resistance to Communism

So far as can be gathered, Army officers are still a center of French anti-Communist resistance. One officer with whom I talked said the Army would fight rather than permit Communism in France.

It is equally true that the present French North African civilian and military administration, composed mainly of Vichyites and wealthy landowners, will do all in their power to prevent formation of a radical postwar French Government.

It is the view of seasoned observers here that French North Africa is one of the least likely parts of France or the Empire to go Communist. They are inclined to view the growth of pro-Russian sentiment here more as a gauge of what is probably happening in France itself, if not in other parts of Occupied Europe also, particularly in such countries as have a natural language and racial affinity with Russia.

$100,000 Explosion At Bristol, Pa., Plant

BRISTOL, Pa., March 2 (AP)—One person was killed and 15 others injured last night in a series of explosions and fire that wrecked one of the 60 buildings at the Huge Rohm and Hass Chemical Company plant in this industrial community about 20 miles north of Philadelphia.

Heavily armed soldiers arrived at the scene while the fire still burned and threw a heavy guard around the plant, spread over a quarter mile square.

Duncan Merriwether, assistant treasurer of the company, estimated damage at "at least $100,000." He said in a statement that the explosion resulted from "a reaction of chemicals used in the processing of plastic material."

Navy Cross Recipient Happy Over Promotion

PHILADELPHIA, March 2 (AP)—Marine Private Albert A. Schmid of Philadelphia, who killed 200 Japs in one action on Guadalcanal last August, was "mighty proud" last week when he received the Navy Cross for extraordinary heroism.

But yesterday, the Philadelphia office of the marines revealed, he got what he really wanted—promotion to corporal.

French Sailors in U. S. Join De Gaulle

NEW YORK, March 2 (AP)—For the past week and a half sailors from the Richelieu, Le Fantasque and other French warships in American ports have been leaving their vessels at the rate of 14 a day to sign up with the De Gaullist Fighting French Forces, says Bernard Cherau, an official of the Fighting French Legation.

The sailors are from ships under the command of Gen. Henri Giraud.

Many of the sailors already are on their way to England via Canada, Mr. Cherau said yesterday, adding, that they will be given their final physical examinations in Great Britain and assigned to posts with the De Gaulle Forces in Africa.

Before they are sent out the sailors are being housed in a hotel here, part of which has been taken over by the Fighting French, he explained.

Robert Valeur, Information Chief of the Fighting French Legation, said that the sailors had not been sought out and no propaganda had been issued to persuade them to join the De Gaullist Forces.

Officers of the Richelieu declared that as far as they knew no measures were being taken to prevent the men from leaving.

All questions on the subject, they declared, would have to be referred to Vice Admiral Raymond A. Fenard, head of the French Naval Mission in the United States, who is in Washington.

Nazis Get Vichy Ships

LONDON, March 2 (AP)—Fighting French Headquarters said it had received a document disclosing that the Germans obtained control of a small squadron of French warships stationed at Tunis through a threat to massacre all personnel down "to the last officer and rating."

French Admiral Jean Esteva was given but a half hour to surrender his flotilla of a dozen submarines, an unstated number of small auxilitary ships and some merchant vessels when the Germans landed at the capital to counter Allied landings to the west, the Fighting French said.

He was warned that any damage or destruction would be considered sabotage and punished by shooting and that no prisoners would be taken.

The Fighting French said the Admiral circularized copies of the ultimatum among his officers and then handed over the ships and equipment to the Germans. Hundreds of the French sailors and marines, however, deserted prior to the surrender, the De Gaullists said.

Martinique Tars Quit

WASHINGTON, March 2 (AP)—The French crew of a French ship at New Orleans was reported by Representative Morrison (D) of Louisiana, to have gone on strike in protest against a "pro-Vichy attitude" of Admiral Georges Robert, the Governor of Martinique and Guadeloupe.

The vessel, the Guadaloupe, plying between the United States and the French Caribbean colony, was to have sailed a week ago, Mr. Morrison told the House, "but the seamen have struck and declared themselves pro-Americans and refused to take any more food or supplies to Martinique as long as Admiral Robert maintains his pro-Vichy attitude."

Mr. Morrison reported that Admiral Robert controlled more than 2,000,000,000 gold francs "which should have been turned over to the United States long ago," as well as an airplane carrier, two cruisers and six oil tankers "which we need desperately." He also reported a "suspicion that part of that gold is being sent to Vichy."

He also reported that an envoy sent by Gen. Henri Giraud "has been cooling his heels in Puerto Rico because Admiral Robert would not let him come to Martinique as requested by General Giraud himself."

Cut Planned in Mileage Of All Government Cars

WASHINGTON, March 2 (AP)—President Roosevelt yesterday asked all Federal departments and agencies to appoint "mileage administrators" in an effort to achieve a 40 per cent reduction in the mileage of Government cars.

Price Administrator Prentiss Brown made public the President's memorandum.

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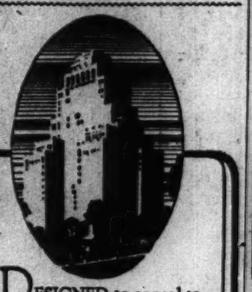

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The Home Forum

Flawless Being

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE STANDARD of perfection is one which we all appreciate. We enjoy a perfect flower, a perfect day. We admire a perfect piece of work. Too often people emphasize the thought that to be perfect in all things is impossible. This is an attitude of mental limitation. Though we have not achieved perfection, we need not constantly excuse ourselves, and so not strive for it.

Christ Jesus, in his Sermon on the Mount, said to his disciples (Matthew 5:48), **"Be ye therefore perfect, even as your Father which is in heaven is perfect."** Would he have spoken these words unless he had recognized that perfection was a present reality? It gives us moral strength to accept his precept. While it will require great spiritual growth to achieve the perfect status of being, it strengthens our morale and speeds our progress to admit the perfectibility of man.

* * *

Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, recognizing the human need for encouragement and guidance along this line, in her writings shows how in learning to know God better one can demonstrate more of the truth of perfection here and now. A study of Mrs. Eddy's writings shows us how to utilize the spiritual truths of the Bible, how to be obedient to its admonitions.

A student of Christian Science was afflicted with a growth of warts which had a tendency to spread rather than diminish over a period of years. The student, however, did not choose to accept a condition of imperfection as real. He continued to turn to Christian Science for help. First was removed a latent fear that the condition could develop into something harmful or disfiguring, for he learned that in reality all substance is spiritual, and that the real man of God's creating is God-blessed. Because of this, he saw that good alone could have power in his experience. He began to let go mentally of the material concept of imperfection. It lost its place in his thinking.

One day in joyous prayer, after studying the Bible and the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mrs. Eddy, he thought of the true nature of God. He contemplated divine perfection. He perceived that God is incorporeal, flawless Mind or Spirit. Then he humbly acknowledged that man, in God's image and likeness, reflects flawless Mind. He saw that God's being had never been defaced, likewise that His spiritual image and likeness, man, an expression of perfect purity, was untouched by impositions of mortal belief. His thought was lifted out of belief in matter through the teachings of Christian Science, and a perfect healing resulted. Every trace of the condition disappeared, and there has been no return over a period of years. At the same time, lumps and calluses on the soles of his feet, which had been manifested since childhood, disappeared without special treatment.

This was a definite proof of the effect of divine control of one's thinking in the removal of evidences of imperfection. Mrs. Eddy writes in "Retrospection and Introspection" (p. 94), **"When all fleshly belief is annihilated, and every spot and blemish on the disk of consciousness is removed, then, and not till then, will immortal Truth be found true, and scientific teaching, preaching, and practice be essentially one."** We may do well to note that the removal of error takes place first in thought, followed by harmony in experience.

* * *

That divine Being and its expression are flawless, may be proved continually. Man reflects flawless Mind. As we apply this truth, our work, God-governed, will not be inaccurate but will, in its measure, express perfection. One should eliminate self-consciousness, fear, and tension, putting aside the human sense of self, acknowledging that the one Mind, the perfect Mind, is manifested in spiritual thinking. Through spiritual sense, one can see the true selfhood of all. One can claim clear, calm, perfect reflection and expression as the only realities of true being.

If burdened by the responsibility of making important decisions, one can look to flawless Mind to protect one from mistaken judgment. Mind is steadfast, far-seeing, illuminating, unerring. It is our guardian, our preserver, our redeemer from beliefs of limitation of every sort. No satisfaction is greater than that of feeling at one with God, divine Mind. Negative thinking is thus eliminated. Praiseworthy results are increasingly realized.

In "Christian Science versus Pantheism" (p. 11) Mrs. Eddy writes: **"Mortals, content with something less than perfection—the original standard of man—may believe that evil develops good, and that whatever strips off evil's disguise belittles man's personality. But God enables us to know that evil is not the medium of good, and that good supreme destroys all sense of evil, obliterates the lost image that mortals are content to call man, and demands man's unfallen spiritual perfectibility."** The challenge in the last part of this quotation is a great one, stimulating healthy endeavor. Working each problem out in the light of the teachings of Christian Science produces results far exceeding human limitations. As one understands flawless being to be divine reality, governed by Mind and expressed in perfection everywhere, one will bring out more and more harmony in his own experience while helping others to usher in the truth of spiritual perfection and godliness on earth.

(In another column will be found a translation of this article into French)

By Courtesy of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"LES PLAISIRS DE L'HIVER": *An Engraving After a Painting by Jean Pillement*

JEAN PILLEMENT, a French artist of the eighteenth century, is especially remembered today for his whimsical designs and delightful Chinoiserie decorations. It has been almost forgotten that he was also a painter of landscapes and genre pictures. "The Pleasures of Winter," in the Metropolitan Museum of Art, is one of the many engravings made from his pictures. These engravings were produced in great quantity in Paris and London and, in Pillement's day, they enjoyed an even greater popularity than his designs.

This winter scene is drawn with simple, unaffected realism. Such a landscape has been regarded by some as a mere pastiche of seventeenth-century genre paintings of Holland. It is true that it lacks the originality of Pillement's imaginative designs, with their fantastic gaiety and amusing and exotic pagodas, peopled with sweet and grave figures of a supposedly Chinese aspect, which epitomize the delightful but untrue interpretation of China in the eighteenth century.

Pillement's career as a painter parallels that as a designer, and won for him no limited success and influence. His family had intended that he should follow in the footsteps of his father and become a textile designer. But, after working for several years for Gobelin in Paris, he went to Poland where he became a painter in the court of King Stanislas Auguste. Later he went to Vienna, with the Prince of Liechtenstein for his patron. After painting three pictures for Le Petit Trianon, he became the court painter of Marie Antoinette. This was the period of his greatest popularity. His landscapes, like this one which was engraved in London, were widely sold. They had as great an influence on the development of English landscape painting as his designs had upon English decoration.

A. R. H.

Prettiness Is Out of Fashion

PRETTINESS IS RATHER out of fashion. I'm not for the moment referring to personal appearance—though even there character and piquancy seem to have ousted mere daintiness and regularity of feature—but to prettiness in its more general aspect. Nowadays we are all for the bold, the powerful, the bizarre; and I think you could hardly offer a modern artist a greater insult than to describe his work as pretty. And in our architecture, our music, our poetry, our furniture, and even in our clothes, there is to be found this same preference for the strong and the stark.

And yet, though few things are more irritating than the pretty-pretty, which is just prettiness gone silly, how entirely pleasing the genuine thing can be. It cannot, I think, be denied that there are many natural prettinesses which are charming.

* * *

That of a kitten, for example, is surely one of the most engaging things in the world. And what about forget-me-nots, growing in the grass under apple-trees in blossom; or glow-worms, softly shining at nightfall along the banks of a country lane; or little streams, singing gaily over pebbly brown beds in the sunshine; or the exquisite perfection of those tiny pink shells, no larger than a baby's finger-nail, left behind by the tide, or of a dandelion puff-ball still unmarred by the wind? There are thousands of such things that can give us delight; though we might hesitate to describe them as beautiful, preferring to keep that lovely word for greater occasions. But are we, therefore, to despise them and to refuse to allow ourselves to take acute pleasure in them? It would, indeed, be a pity if our brows were to grow as high as that.

* * *

This quality of endearing prettiness has been achieved by human endeavour, as well as by the delicate fingers of nature. The Early-Victorians—oh, yes, I know they perpetrated plenty of atrocities, but are we sure that the next generation will hold us guiltless in that respect? The Early-Victorians seem to have had a real flair for creating a certain kind of prettiness. If, for instance, you compare our rather self-consciously elaborate valentines with the delicious trifles they constructed out of lace-paper and silk tassels and little ribbons and colored "scraps," you cannot fail to realize the superiority of their tiny artistry. And their engagingly absurd little beaded purses—I can't believe they ever went shopping with them—and their bonbonnières and pincushions: their saucy little fringed, ivory-handled parasols, their pleated garnitures of taffeta or of fine lace and lawn—all these things were so charmingly pretty that one would hardly have been surprised to learn that they were the work of craftsmen of the court of Titania herself.

* * *

Among serious artists, there have been at one time or another quite a number with a genius for sheer prettiness. Such a one, for example, was Nattier, the eighteenth-century French painter, whose smiling pink-and-white ladies have a kind of sophisticated artlessness, if one may use so apparently contradictory a phrase, that can be pleasing if one is in the mood for it. So the miniatures of our own Cosway and his school, of which so many examples are to be found in London's galleries and museums.

It is, of course, quite true that works of this kind fall far short of the splendid achievements of such great masters as Rembrandt, Van Dyck, Gainsborough, or Titian; although, oddly enough, in spite of their atmosphere of elegant artificiality, Watteau and Fragonard are well able to hold their own in that august company. It is a little difficult to be sure wherein the difference lies; it must, I suppose, be after all a question of character. We get the same thing in music. Rameau and Couperin and Scarlatti wrote charming music, so pretty that one smiles with pleasure at the mere recollection of it. But put this music beside the lovely gaiety and freshness of Mozart, and—well, Mozart is Mozart, and that's just that.

To return to the painters, surely there never was a more perfect exponent of the art of prettiness than Kate Greenaway, the English illustrator of the latter years of the nineteenth century. In her work we get a graceful, tender, though never sentimental, quality that must have sprung from some crystal-clear inner fount of joyful inspiration. Her drawing was not always impeccable (Ruskin used to scold her about it), but it didn't seem to matter at all. She invented quaint landscapes and delicious floral decorations, she invented a new kind of child and a new kind of clothing and a new kind of situation; and many of her verses, which have, I think, never been properly appreciated, were as original and delightful as her drawings. She became so popular that a host of imitators sprang up, and the imitations were so dreadful that for a time they actually affected public appreciation of her gifts. But Kate Greenaway has come back. Today her fame stands higher than it has ever stood, and the original editions of her picture-books and calendars are much sought after and greatly prized. And what a lovely name to go down to posterity. Kate Greenaway! It's almost too delightfully suitable to be true.

* * *

And, last of all, I should like to tell you of a "pretty" bestowed upon her godchild by a young musician of my acquaintance, the parents of the baby being musicians also. It consisted of a little antique musical-box, of chased silver. It was oval in shape and on the top a little girl pursued a butterfly in a landscape which included a fantastic little house set among fantastic little trees. When wound up, it played two little tunes in the sweet, naïve, tinkling tone that only a musical-box can produce. Musical-boxes have always fascinated me, and this one was a darling. I ask you, could one think of a prettier gift for that little godmother to have given to her godchild?

ROSE FYLEMAN

The Heart Secure

There must be promise for the spirit's food,
The pledge long-kept and faithful to the end;
The hard snow melting in the frozen wood,
The rush of water to the brook's steep bend;
The thinly-pencilled bough against pale sky
Must put on leaves and blossom to the sun,
And where the long portentous shadows lie
The little winds of summer-time will run.
Across the marsh, the homing bird will pass,
Its flight more eager and its bright wing quick.

There will be rabbits crouching in the grass
And wild fruit hidden for a child to pick.

The soul is certain and the heart secure;
The ways of goodness are still true and sure.

ELSPETH M. BRAGDON

L'Être impeccable

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

LA PERFECTION est une norme que tous apprécient. Nous jouissons d'une fleur ou d'une journée parfaites. Nous admirons un travail parfait. Trop souvent on appuie sur la croyance qu'il est impossible d'être parfait en toutes choses. Quiconque adopte cette attitude se limite mentalement. Quoique nous n'ayons pas encore atteint la perfection, nous ne devrions pas chercher sans cesse des excuses pour éviter les efforts tendant à ce but.

Dans son Sermon sur la montagne, Jésus le Christ a dit (Matthieu 5:48): "Soyez donc parfaits, comme votre Père céleste est parfait." Se serait-il exprimé de la sorte s'il n'avait pas reconnu que la perfection est une réalité présente? Accepter le précepte du Maître nous fortifie moralement. Sans doute, de grands progrès spirituels sont nécessaires pour arriver au statut parfait de l'être; mais si nous admettons la perfectibilité de l'homme, notre force morale augmente et notre avance devient plus rapide.

L'humanité a besoin qu'on l'encourage à suivre cette voie et qu'on lui donne les directions nécessaires. C'est ce que reconnut Mary Baker Eddy, Découvreuse et Fondatrice de la Science Chrétienne; aussi expliqua-t-elle comment apprendre à connaître Dieu permet de démontrer davantage, ici même et dès maintenant, le fait de la perfection. En étudiant les ouvrages de Mrs. Eddy, nous voyons que les vérités spirituelles de la Bible peuvent être mises en pratique et qu'il est possible d'obéir à ses instructions.

Un homme qui s'intéressait à la Science Chrétienne eut pendant plusieurs années des verrues dont le nombre tendait à s'accroître. Mais il refusa d'accepter cet état d'imperfection, de le tenir pour réel. Il continua d'avoir recours à la Science Chrétienne. Il commença par surmonter une crainte latente suggérant que la chose pourrait à la longue s'avérer dangereuse ou le défigurer complètement; n'avait-il pas appris qu'en réalité toute substance est spirituelle — que l'homme véritable, créé par Dieu, reçoit les bénédictions divines? Sachant cela, il vit que dans sa carrière, le bien seul avait du pouvoir. Graduellement il abandonna le concept matériel de l'imperfection, qui fut exclu de sa pensée.

Un jour qu'il se livrait avec joie à la prière et à l'étude de ses livres de texte, la Bible et *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Écritures*, par Mrs. Eddy, il pensa à la vraie nature de Dieu. Il médita la perfection divine. Il put voir que Dieu est l'Entendement incorporel, l'Esprit impeccable. Alors il reconnut humblement que l'homme, image et ressemblance de Dieu, reflète cet Entendement impeccable. Il vit que l'être de Dieu n'a jamais subi d'altération; en conséquence, Son image et Sa ressemblance spirituelle, l'homme, exprime la pureté parfaite que n'entament point les supercheries de la croyance mortelle. Sa pensée, grâce aux enseignements de la Science Chrétienne, s'éleva plus haut que la croyance à la matière, et il s'ensuivit une guérison parfaite, qui date de plusieurs années et s'avéra permanente. Les verrues disparurent sans laisser de traces. A la même époque, et sans traitement spécial, ce Scientiste fut débarrassé des cals et des durillons que depuis son enfance il avait à la plante des pieds.

Ceci prouvait à coup sûr que si le penser se soumet à l'autorité divine, les indices d'imperfection disparaissent. Dans *Rétrospection et Introspection* (p. 94), Mrs. Eddy déclare: "Lorsque toute croyance charnelle sera annihilée, et que toute tache et tout défaut sur le disque de la conscience seront enlevés, alors, et pas avant, la Vérité immortelle sera trouvée vraie, et l'enseignement, la prédication et la pratique scientifiques seront essentiellement un." Remarquons que la destruction de l'erreur se produit d'abord dans la pensée, et que par la suite les circonstances deviennent harmonieuses.

On peut continuellement prouver que l'être divin et son expression sont impeccables. L'homme reflète l'Entendement parfait. Appliquons cette vérité et notre travail, gouverné par Dieu, cessera d'être inexact: il exprimera dans une certaine mesure la perfection. Nous devons exclure l'égotisme, la crainte, la tension; mettre de côté le sens purement humain du moi; reconnaître que l'unique Entendement parfait se manifeste dans le penser spirituel. Grâce au sens spirituel, nous pouvons voir la véritable individualité de chacun. Nous pouvons revendiquer, comme les seules réalités de l'être, la réflexion et l'expression à la fois claire, calme et parfaite.

S'il faut prendre quelque importante décision entraînant semble-t-il de lourdes responsabilités, on peut avoir recours à l'Entendement impeccable qui préserve l'homme des erreurs. L'Entendement donne la lumière; il est ferme, perspicace, infaillible. C'est lui qui nous protège, nous conduit, nous sauve des multiples croyances limitatives. Le sentiment d'être un avec Dieu, l'Entendement divin, procure un bonheur insurpassable. Ainsi le penser négatif est éliminé, et l'on arrive de plus en plus à des résultats louables.

Dans *Christian Science* versus *Pantheism* (p. 11), Mrs. Eddy écrit: "Se contentant de choses inférieures à la perfection — norme originale de l'homme — les mortels croient peut-être que le mal développe le bien, et qu'en arrachant au mal son déguisement on amoindrit la personnalité humaine. Mais Dieu nous rend capables de saisir le fait que le mal n'est pas le véhicule du bien; que le bien suprême détruit tout sens du mal, efface l'image perdue que les mortels prennent pour l'homme, et soutient l'infaillible perfectibilité spirituelle de l'homme." La fin de cette citation présente un idéal élevé, qui stimule les bons efforts. Résoudre chaque problème à la lumière des enseignements de la Science Chrétienne produit des résultats bien supérieurs aux limitations humaines. Si l'on comprend que l'être impeccable est la réalité divine, gouvernée par l'Entendement et parfaitement exprimée dans tous les cas, on jouira d'une harmonie croissante et l'on aidera de mieux en mieux son prochain, jusqu'à ce que règne sur la terre la perfection et la sainteté spirituelle.

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications Scientistes Chrétiennes en français, écrire à La Société d'Edition de la Science Chrétienne. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

Paris Perfection

LET US RETURN to the Paris of the fifteenth century. At that time it was not only a beautiful but a homogeneous city, an architectural and historical product of the Middle Ages, a chronicle in stone. It was made up of only two strata, the Romanesque and the Gothic. The Roman stratum had long since disappeared, with the exception of the Baths of Julian which still showed through the thick medieval crusting. As to the Celtic stratum, examples were not even discovered in the digging of wells. Fifty years later when the Renaissance had mingled with this severe yet varied unity the startling richness of its inventions and its theories, its riot of round Roman arches, its Greek columns, its Gothic foundation, its idealistic and graceful sculpture, its liking for arabesques and acanthus leaves, its architectural paganism contemporary with Luther, Paris became perhaps even more beautiful, though less harmonious to the eye and less satisfying to the mind. But this moment of greatness was not destined to endure for long. The Renaissance did not content itself with building up; it also destroyed. The truth was, it needed space. Thus the perfection of Paris lasted but a moment. St.-Jacques-de-la-Boucherie was hardly finished when they began to tear down the old Louvre.

Since then, day by day, the city has been disfigured. Gothic Paris effaced Roman Paris, and was in turn effaced. But can one say definitely what sort of Paris effaced it? . . .

The Paris of our day has no general coherence. It is a collection of samples culled from many different centuries, the most beautiful of which have disappeared. The city expands only in dwelling houses—and what houses! At the present rate, Paris will be a new city every fifty years. Each day the historic meaning of its architecture is being obliterated. Public buildings are rarer and rarer and it seems as if Paris were engulfed by mere houses. Our forefathers knew a Paris built of stone; our sons will see a Paris built of plaster.—From "Notre-Dame de Paris," by VICTOR HUGO. (1831.)

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To a Snowflake

From the great mountains of the sky
You came this way.
Past the deep clouds of cold
You floated down this winter day.

You gathered light
From the quiet moon.
You took the shape of a new star
This winter noon.

You are the winter word,
Pale and precise,
Never-forgotten, once heard—
Feather-gentle—
And sharp as ice.

SARA VAN ALSTYNE ALLEN

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Intimate Message: Washington

Summary Judgment on Absenteeism ..... ***By Richard L. Strout***

Absenteeism is growing in American factories and it is likely to grow. It is a phenomenon that accompanies long hours, unsettled war conditions, bad housing, poor transportation, and employment of women, elderly persons and groups not normally used to the discipline of industrial life.

The problem is a big one, but it should be approached rationally and impartially. There is a tendency in Congress just now to bait labor over the increase in absenteeism. This criticism may be justified against certain individuals. But to open up a new attack on trade unions and American workers in general as somehow less patriotic than the rest of the nation is not only silly, it is dangerous. It increases just that poor morale which is one of the causes of absenteeism.

Great Britain has splendid morale but it has absenteeism, too, and despite everything that is being done about it, it is taken as a problem that can be kept in bounds but probably not cured while the war continues. It is obvious from the British experience that a good deal can be done about it in the United States.

Drastic work-or-fight laws, however, are not the best method of proceeding. They are apt to produce an attitude of defiance which defeats their own end.

The best way to meet the problem is to win worker support, and that worker support can achieve a great deal may be seen in present strike statistics. Despite everything that is said to the contrary, the plain fact is that man hours lost from strikes are at a remarkably low point right now; the figure is something around one-tenth of 1 per cent of total time worked, and a better average than we made in World War I.

No Comfort for 'Slackers'

"Slackers" in war industry, as in the Army, should be given short shrift under any arrangement and this is not intended as a defense of them.

That there is plenty of slacking among war workers is all too evident and so far as absenteeism is due to unpatriotic loafing it should be dealt with summarily. Many workers, who seem to forget the country is at war, and who have never before earned so much money, stay away from their jobs after three or four days. Many when they are on their jobs do their work carelessly, or extend it wastefully.

So-called "feather bed" rules are designed to increase employment, often at the expense of the job. Another particularly dangerous kind of absenteeism is that which increases over week ends, indicating that liquor and hangovers are two of the big problems holding back full war production.

But it does no good to dismiss absenteeism simply as a form of moral delinquency, because it really is more complicated than that, as studies by the Labor Department point out.

Take the case of a patriotic married woman who has taken a war job. Most war jobs now run to about 48 hours a week. When can this woman go out and shop, or carry on her minimum of household duties? What frequently happens is that she takes an extra afternoon off, and is guilty of absenteeism. Then again the United States Public Health Service finds that women generally are absent for physical causes to a considerably higher degree than men, and women are replacing men more and more. In the same way the vigorous young men are being drafted and the average age of workers is going up. That promotes absenteeism, too.

Take the case of a man living in a trailer, a rooming house, or temporary barracks at a war job, a long way from home. He is going to take time off occasionally to visit his family. That makes absenteeism. Better housing would help cure that for his family could join him. Take the case of Jimmy Jones, who rides 20 miles to work every day in a car-pool with four other men. In the last cold spell the car wouldn't start, and there was no other transportation. That caused five cases of absenteeism.

We all know that public transportation is under a big strain these days, but many of us don't realize just how bad it is in some of the congested factory districts. Consider the effect on workers' stamina of putting in a 48-hour week over a machine—and some men in Detroit are working 60 or 70 hours—and then having to stand up in an overcrowded, fetid trolley or bus for an hour each way. I saw some of the workers in the Detroit district recently, and they seemed dazed as they hung on to straps. That makes absenteeism.

Britain's Experience

A good many of the problems the United States is running into now, curiously enough, are just about what Britain had a year or so ago. Our "point" rationing system, for example, which we are all getting used to, is old stuff to the British. The British housewives have known how to play points for two or three years.

In the same way, the British have been battling absenteeism. It seems rather silly to say it, but one of the ways to meet the problem is just to make factories more attractive: greater regard for toilet facilities; better arrangement for lunches; music during meals and right while people work—anything to boost morale, including pep talks from men who have been at the front. Inasmuch as women are bound to come more and more into factories, shifts in city store hours to aid them shopping may help, and for mothers, communal care for children, and communal meals. It seems strange that the House should knock out a $2,973,000 item for a state-aid program for children of employed mothers just at this time.

The problem has come, and is likely to stay and there is no rule-of-thumb way to end it. Accidents and injuries cause absenteeism; material shortages indirectly produce it; so does "hoarded" labor. The theoretical absentee figure will go up also if a worker quits without notice and is carried for three or four days as "absent" when he is really on another job.

It seems too bad that the House threw out a $337,000 item last week advocated by Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins to investigate the problem, and to promote better working conditions. Using absenteeism simply as a club with which to beat labor, while neglecting to investigate basic causes, will simply delay the remedies which the war effort requires.

The Country Speaks: San Francisco

Chinatown to Welcome Mme. Chiang ..... ***By Rodney L. Brink***

The Chinese Six Companies top the list of Chinatown's committee of welcome preparing for the visit of homeward-bound Mme. Chiang Kai-shek in mid-March. That means that all persons of Chinese extraction directly or indirectly will pay homage to the famous wife of China's great Generalissimo. The Six Companies are very nearly all-inclusive.

There will be many another group name, family name, and the names of many individuals on the roll of the welcoming committee. The Six Companies will represent most of these again. All of the many thousands of foreign-born Chinese and American citizens of Chinese extraction are claimed as members by one or another of the Six Companies.

Actually, there are seven companies now. There were only five when the appellation was adopted that has come to mean virtually supreme authority in the purely racial affairs of Chinese of the West Coast and elsewhere in the United States.

Busy, busy—not so dreamy—Chinatown may not be able to turn out en masse as it once could for so important a visitor. Many of the young men are working a night or day shift in the shipyards or factories. Many, many more of the young women are employed in stores and offices. The older generation, picturesque and shadowy figures of a decade or two ago, are not seen so numerously in Chinatown now. Many keep store there while sons and daughters are away at work.

The Six Companies are becoming better known and better understood in these latter days than ever before, through the medium of monograph written by William Hoy, erstwhile coeditor of a San Francisco Chinese-American newspaper, now in the United States Army.

The official title of the Six Companies is the Chinese Consolidated Benevolent Association. It comprises seven associations: the Ning Yeung, Sam Yup, Kong Chow, Yeong Wo, Shew Hing, Hop Wo, and Yan Wo Associations. Each association represents a district or districts in China, and in California's early days, when the associations were forming, the arrival of an immigrant from a given district, for example, made him automatically a member of the corresponding association, and thus, finally, a member of the all-inclusive Six Companies.

The exact year of the founding of the Six Companies is not known, says Mr. Hoy.

By 1854, the more than 40,000 Chinese in California had spread to practically all the mining towns in the northern Mother Lode district and the southern mines.

Persecution began, says the historian of the Six Companies, when white laborers found themselves unable to compete with the industrious Cantonese in the labor market. In the 2½ decades following 1854, numerous anti-Chinese regulations and statutes were enacted by the city, state, and Federal Governments. The Chinese felt that there was imperative need for an organization or agency of their own to protect their civil and legal rights.

The fighting tongs, called by the Six Companies' historian "antisocial elements," came along to prey upon the innocent and law-abiding elements in the community. In the early years of the Six Companies, there was an unwritten law that no member of a fighting tong could become president of the Six Companies or a member of the Board of Presidents. The tongs, at the height of their power, broke this rule for about 25 years, but it is in effect again today as an unwritten law.

Quoting Mr. Hoy on the inclusiveness of the Six Companies:

"For example, there is a certain Chinese by the name of Wong in San Francisco who hails from the Toyshan district. Let us say he is a carpenter by trade, in which case he may be a member of the Lu Pan Association, which is the Chinese carpenters' guild here. Because he is a Wong, he also is a member of the Wong family association. At the same time, without breaking any one of the bylaws of his clan or trade associations, he could be a member of a fraternal group, say the Bing Kung tong. Yet in spite of this, he still is automatically a member of the Ning Yeung District Association because of the simple fact that he hails from the Toyshan district in Kwangtung Province."

Secretary H. K. Wong of the Six Companies says that many purely American organizations within the Chinese citizenry, and new attitudes and interests, are lessening the once rigid necessity for membership in the organization. "The war with Japan has changed many things," he says.

As to the celebration of welcome in honor of Mme. Chiang, it will be "really big." And Chinatown, as well as San Francisco, knows how.

To Change the Subject:

Undiluted Patriotism Preferred ..... ***By Jessie Ash Arndt***

News item: An uncounted crowd of men and women surged into ——'s second-floor shop this morning to fight for the privilege of buying a United States War Bond for cash and thereby win the favor of purchasing two pairs of nylon stockings. Six police officers were present to manage the crowd. In addition, the huskiest men on the sales staff had to hold the crowd back by main strength.

I will wear cottons. I will wear rayons. But NO, I will not get up at dawn, snatch a glass of milk, dodge into the subway, stand and wait, money in hand and shivering, for the door of the store to open; be pushed, crammed and elbowed up to the counter and then wait and wait again to buy nylons plus a war bond!

Neither my life nor my happiness depends on nylons though naturally I like them particularly. I have worn cotton stockings before; I can wear them again. I can put my chin up and my heels down with equal determination in cottons or nylons. I did not grow up in a nylon age—now calm yourself, neither did you. You had your first pair only three or four years ago and you were decidedly skeptical about them, remember?

I grew up in a cotton-for-play, silk-for-dress-up age. I remember lovely pink stockings and blue stockings that just matched pique and chambray dresses and were worn with black slippers or with white slippers—the kind with one strap at the ankle. I recall with real affection those cotton stockings [lisle we called them then, and I think they may have been imported]. My feet liked to skip when I had them on. No nylons have ever given the same lightness to my step that those lovely cottons gave. Why should I stand in line for nylons?

Neither do nylons wear for ever. The first pair I had gave fair promise of doing so but they went back on their promise in August. [They made the promise in May.] It was a pretty good record at that but it misled me. I thought all nylons were equally trustworthy. The next pair I had came in prompt contact with a rough place on the leg of a chair and made no promise of wearing at all; they just didn't.

Then came an advertisement for non-run nylon mesh stockings! I hastily put two and two together and made "five." Nylons won't wear out, I reasoned; runs are their only weakness. Therefore, non-run nylons will be wear-ever nylons. One pair will last a lifetime, I decided as I hurried in to buy them. [No, there was no line in front of the counter.] I paid more for them than for others I had bought and carried them home in triumph. I wore them one day, one week and another day, and then—Run? No, they didn't run, they popped.

Then came the war. Despite my experience with mesh, I still was on speaking terms with nylons and went walking with them day after day. But, when Uncle Sam needed them more than I did, I turned again to my old friends, the cotton, and also set about getting better acquainted with rayons.

Don't misunderstand me, if I knew where to make a normal, un-elbowed purchase of nylons, I'd certainly make it, but I'll stand in line for nothing less than my ration card. Neither will I mix my patriotism with my wardrobe. I'll stand in cottons and buy war bonds because I'm an American and I believe in the cause we're fighting for.—And, if need be, I'll wait until after the war for my next pair of nylon stockings.

U. S. Army Hardens in California 'Tunisian' Desert

'Blues' defend Palen Pass in face of armored attack by 'Reds'; overseas base simulated.

DESERT TRAINING CENTER, Calif., March 2 (AP)—In the heart of California's desert, 85,000 officers and men of the United States Army completed their first maneuvers problem of 1943 yesterday. It was shadow boxing designed to develop an American blow for the Axis in the Tunisian campaign.

The maneuvers, first in a series, were staged in an arena comprising 30,000 square miles of desert forming the newly established training center, patterned after an overseas operational base.

Two armored divisions formed the attacking "Red" army and a motorized infantry division was the "Blue" army, charged with holding strategic Palen Pass.

Preliminary skirmishes were waged between the two forces about 20 miles north of the pass and the Blue Army retired to four-mile-wide Palen Pass, where it had prepared strong defensive positions to stop the surge of the advancing Reds.

From a promontory, Army observers and newspapermen watched the first armored division lay down an artillery barrage, simulated by dynamite charges behind the Blue lines and fire smoke pots.

Red infantry sappers and engineers removed barbed wire entanglements, pill boxes and mines.

Tanks from the first armored division roared out from natural desert camouflage and smashed the center of the Blue defense. Into this breach poured tanks, vehicles and men from a second armored division, which swung in from the East to exploit the broken Blue lines.

The Blues, however, had delivered almost paralyzing blows the night before by staging "Commando" raids behind Red lines, knocking out hundreds of tanks and capturing large supplies of gasoline.

The battle was the last of two phases of this particular desert problem, in which the mettle of men and metal was tested under exact conditions they would encounter in Tunisia. The first phase was the battle of supply.

Wide World

Tanks Rehearse in American Desert for Action Against the Axis

Top: Medium tanks of the 6th Armored Division churn up desert sands in California during maneuvers designed to fit the machines and men for fighting in North Africa or on other strategic fronts. Bottom: A portion of the division lines up for inspection.

Powerful New Tank Destroyer On Volume Basis in Detroit

DETROIT, March 2 (AP)—Production of a powerful new tank destroyer—a land cruiser which can cope with anything yet thrown into battle by Germany—was announced Feb. 28 by General Motors Corporation.

The destroyer, one of three newly designed models, is known as the M-10 and is being built on a volume basis at the tank arsenal of General Motors' Fisher Body Division.

With War Department permission, E. F. Fisher, General Manager, gave this brief description of the destroyer:

It is of welded construction and is faster than the ordinary tank. It is heavily armored, has great maneuverability and carries terrific firepower. Although the caliber and range of the big gun mounted in the turret are secret, Army officials said it could trade blows on an even basis with the much-discussed 88-millimeter weapons found on the most recent German tanks in North Africa.

The destroyer, it was disclosed, already has been tested in battle and its performance has been described as "excellent."

Working with Army officials, Fisher Body engineers designed the new destroyer. It has a lower silhouette than a tank but has a full track. In appearance it is somewhat similar to the M-4 tank, also built by Fisher Body. Officials cautioned, however, that the destroyer is not to be considered a successor to the M-4. Each is intended for specific purposes in battle and each is designed to best meet certain requirements.

Fisher explained that, having produced the welded M-4, his company was able to make numerous improvements in methods and processes for construction of the M-10. Wherever possible in the M-10, he said, sections are fabricated from armor plate rather than being cast. Each such fabrication, he pointed out, saves valuable machining time.

Because of such design and planning, Mr. Fisher said, volume production on the new M-10 was reached in an amazingly short period.

U. S. Invites United Nations To Meeting on Postwar Food

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 2—The United Nations economic conference is beginning to take on shape and substance.

Sumner Welles, Acting Secretary of State, disclosed today that the United States is inviting all of the United Nations to attend the meeting which is, by official announcement, designed to insure "freedom from want" in the postwar world. He did not set the date, but said the conference was planned for the near future and would be held somewhere in the United States.

A week ago President Roosevelt told his press conference that the United Nations would send representatives this spring to a food parley which would lay plans for the abolition of the cycles of famine and overproduction which have periodically wrecked the world's menu and have made for a never-normal granary.

Mr. Welles made clear today that the United Nations economic conference, plans for which were disclosed by him in a Toronto speech Feb. 26, was an outgrowth and enlargement of the projected food convocation announced by the President.

Consultations Begun

The Acting Secretary made it apparent that the initiating consultations already had been begun by the United States. The exact form and procedure for the parley will be determined on the basis of the initial discussions. Opening phases of the discussions, he indicated, will deal with the more technical aspects of the world problem of assuring freedom from want.

Whether the conference, which will be the first world parley undertaken by the United Nations, will result in a permanent economic council operating as part of the postwar peace organization, cannot be foretold at this stage of exploratory discussions, Mr. Welles said.

Facing the United Nations are economic questions of the first magnitude, ranging from the need to synchronize the world's food production to the problem of regulating international rivalries in the global airways of the postwar world.

It is the State Department's view that unless a start is made toward solving these problems while the war still rages, nations may come to the peace table with views so crystallized and so strongly indorsed by popular opinion at home that it will be almost impossible to harmonize the diverse positions into a workable world order.

Questions Arising

Questions concerning tariff walls, air-line franchise, oil rights, conflicting territorial claims, international labor rights and dozens of other issues, each capable of cementing or weakening the United Nations ties, depending upon how they are dealt with, are arising as the Allied armies begin to win the victories and conquer the territories that lead to final triumph.

Months ago Chinese and other Allied spokesmen began urging the formation of a United Nations council, arguing that the Allies had better commence learning to act together while the compulsions of wartime and common sacrifice were still present. This view met opposition in other United Nations quarters where it was feared that concessions might be won from competitor nations in wartime which could be resisted at the postwar peace table.

Believing that united action is vital in the postwar world if the war-breeding frictions arising from economic as well as political questions are to be avoided, the Administration is now projecting an Allied parley which can begin by dealing with the less controversial subject of food.

When the Allies have found they can function at a conference of limited economic objectives, it is possible that the conferee nations may be in the mood to set up a permanent council capable of dealing with the gravest and most critical rivalries to come from the war.

Nazis Press Slavery in Defense Areas

STOCKHOLM, March 2 (AP)—Germany's "total mobilization" of manpower in conquered countries is expected to cause a mass flight of Norwegians across the Swedish border.

Hundreds of young Norwegians already have been put to work or sent to German training camps for truck drivers.

As a result of the unrest, the Nazis have greatly increased their guard along the Swedish border and have supplemented the guard service with bloodhounds. It is reported that a barred zone will be established around Oslo.

By E. Berg Holt
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, March 2—Two of the four countries in which the Germans, following Hitler's threat "not to spare foreign lives," have already formally decreed transformation of free workers into slaves, are ones in which the German High Command has recently been speeding up defense works against possible invasion.

They are Norway and Greece. The third, the Netherlands, is understood to have a still considerable untapped reservoir of labor, perhaps partly because the Germans tried and failed to establish a Dutch colony in the Baltic States.

The fourth, the so-called protectorate of Bohemia-Moravia, is where the technique of passive resistance is perhaps the most ingeniously developed of all occupied countries.

[A Finnish commentator has estimated that "including prisoners of war, there are perhaps 11,000,000 foreigners working in Germany today," James Ferguson, British Broadcasting Corporation commentator, said in a recent radiocast recorded by CBS in New York.]

Beneš Worries Germans

It is also evident that the Germans are extremely worried at the hold President Beneš has on the protectorate, most of which was formerly included in Czechoslovakia. Dr. Hans Frank, Nazi administrator of the region, made this clear in a speech last week when, after asserting the exiled government had only "a small following," he went on to accuse Dr. Beneš of "endangering the lives of Czech people, their families and children" by keeping the flame of Czech hostility in Germany.

The fact that Dr. Frank should have found it necessary to warn Czechs in this manner effectively disposes of his contention that Dr. Beneš' following is "small."

Of the remaining occupied countries, Poland and Belgium already have been combed to such an extent that there can't be many fit workers still unmobilized. A large proportion has actually been deported to Germany.

Luxemburg also is in the mobilized class because its inhabitants to their intense disgust have been proclaimed German.

Situation in Yugoslavia

Two other countries, France and Yugoslavia, are being forced to supply evergrowing contingents. Large parts of Yugoslavia, thanks to patriot activities, are inaccessible to the Germans. But the Slovenes in the area annexed by Germany are being treated as people who have unaccountably forgotten their German origin, which means they do not need a special mobilization order.

Some other parts of Yugoslavia and parts of Greece, too, happen not to be under German occupation and have therefore escaped the mobilization order so far.

While details of mobilization orders are not known and appear to differ somewhat in different countries, it appears they divide workers into three categories: (1) those on what the Germans regard as essential work in own countries; (2) those enticed or deported to do similar work in Germany; (3) the remainder, who will be formed into slave gangs for work on lines of communications.

These last will have the most unenviable and most dangerous jobs and the Germans probably hope many people of the occupied countries will "voluntarily" flock into "essential" work at home or in Germany in order to avoid being press-ganged onto communications work.

Opportunity for Saboteurs

On the other hand, anyone who wanted an opportunity for causing trouble behind the German lines might easily find it there.

It remains to be seen, however, how far the Germans can enforce the mobilization order. They are almost certain to be faced with difficulties in countries such as Greece, where local inhabitants escaped to the hills when ordered to build fortifications.

It is thought this may happen there again—and in Norway. But other occupied countries are probably insufficiently provided with possible hiding places.

In these countries it will, therefore, be difficult to avoid being rounded up and the possibility cannot be overlooked that the Germans are deliberately trying to goad the population into futile acts of resistance so they can stamp them out easily before the Allies invade Europe.

Whether this is so or not, it is generally agreed this ruthless interference with human life and liberty will make all concerned even more determined than before to exact retribution and insist on redress.

Hitler Front Line Of Foreign Troops

Recorded by CBS

The British Radio said "Informed sources in Switzerland believe that Hitler wishes to put between one and a half and two million foreigners into the front line."

"British correspondents now in Kharkov report a new aspect of Hitler's manpower shortage," continued the broadcast recorded. "The Germans made an offer to the young people of Kharkov to choose between being shot or fighting in German uniforms against their own countrymen."

Nazi Powwow

STOCKHOLM, March 2 (AP)—The German Minister of Munitions, Prof. Albert Speer, was reported to have called an urgent conference of 140 of Germany's leading economic experts to discuss means of matching the flood of war materials being turned out by United Nations arsenals.

The Berlin correspondent of the Dagens Nyheter wrote that the meeting was being held at a castle near Kulmbach, in Western Germany, and that 16 generals and admirals and 31 industrial directors also were helping lay plans for "new and revolutionary methods of saving raw materials and workers' energy."

Great quantities of American and British war materials reaching the fronts despite Germany's U-boats are reported to have shocked the Nazis into a series of urgent measures in an effort to sustain the economic pace.

Reliable reports from Germany declare that production has been dropping gradually since a peak was hit last May and that in the last two months the decline has been accelerated. The inefficiency of foreign labor is said to have been especially disappointing to the Germans.

Knox Doubts Direct Damage By Bombs to Docked U-Boats

WASHINGTON, March 2 (AP)—Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox questioned today whether aerial bombings of German submarine bases along the northern coast of France were doing direct damage to the U-boats holed up there between forays into the Atlantic.

Secretary Knox, estimating that the enemy had 300 to 400 submarines presently available, told a press conference he was unable to say how effective the bombing attacks were "in direct hits," and emphasized that "some of the stalls (in which the submarines are kept) are heavily protected."

The Secretary was asked in starting the discussion whether the bombings had been effective, and he replied: "Well, if you put it that way, I'll say they are effective. They certainly are doing some damage—if nothing more than disrupting the life of the community."

He then added that he could not tell just how effective the attacks were nor could he say "how effective in direct hits" they had been.

"I have been to St. Nazaire and Lorient—two of the bombed sub basing centers—and they are small places. I should imagine that dropping the big block busters on them would disrupt pretty thoroughly the life in the community."

Asked whether there was any evidence of an increase in the U-boat force now on active operations against Allied shipping in the Atlantic, Secretary Knox replied there was no such evidence and said the Atlantic situation "has been pretty stable lately."

Hastily, however, he added, "that doesn't mean they can't increase—I think they have 300 to 400 subs available."

This estimate was considerably more conservative than estimates of many naval men who have placed the German submarine strength at probably 400 to 500—possibly even more.

Secretary Knox did not say whether his figure covered only the U-boats actually in the combat force and excluded those used for training, but a distinction between combatant and training submarines could explain the apparent conservatism of the Secretary's estimate.

Asked what proportion of the 300 to 400 submarines were at present active or might be in the immediate future, Secretary Knox said he did not know. He explained, however, that a considerable portion of any underseas force always was inactive and that the time any submarine spends in the actual area of operations is only a small fraction of the time it actually is in existence.

One questioner asked whether German naval officers in the Italian Fleet could "make the Italian fight." Reports from Bern, Switzerland, the reporter told the Secretary, said the Germans had declared they were "going to make a contribution of naval officers" to the Italian Fleet.

Secretary Knox replied that "as a practical matter" German officers could not make the Italian Navy fight.

He said too that he had "no comment at this time" on national service legislation pending before Congress.

Today's Closing Prices on the N. Y. Stock Exchange

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Abbott Lab 1.80a	1	57¼	57¼	57¼	— ¼
Adams Exp (.45e)	9	9⅜	9¼	9⅜	+ ⅛
Adres-Millis ⅛g	4	27	27	27	
Addressograph (1)	5	17½	17¼	17½	
Air Reduction (1a)	5	44	43¾	44	— ½
Alaska Juneau	5	4	4	4	
Alb&Susq (7½) †	10	100	99	100	+2
Allegheny Corp	102	1½	1⅜	1½	+ ⅛
Allegheny pf xw	25	9	8⅝	9	+ ⅛
Alleg pf $30 ww	38	9¼	8½	9⅛	+ ⅛
Allen Indust (¾a)	1	8	8	8	
Allegheny pr pf	4	21	20	21	+ ¾
Alleg Lud Stl .35g	14	23¾	23½	23⅝	— ⅛
Al Chem & Dye 6	3	152½	151	152½	+ ½
Allied Mills (1e)	2	17¾	16½	16⅝	— ¼
Allied Strs (.30g)	25	7¾	7½	7¾	
Allied St pf (5)	1	78½	78½	78½	
Allis-Ch Mfg ⅛g	17	30¾	30⅛	30¼	— ⅛
Alpha P Cem (¼g)	1	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	— ⅛
Amal Leath	6	1½	1½	1½	— ⅛
Amal Lea pf 1½k	•1	17¾	17¾	17¾	— ¼
Amerada Pet (2)	2	74¾	74	74	
Am Ag Chem 1.20a	6	25⅜	25	25	— ⅛
Am Bank Note ⅛g	7	12	12	12	— ⅛
Am Bosch (¼e)	2	6⅞	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
Am Br Shoe 1.70e	1	34½	34½	34½	— ½
Am Br S pf 5¼ †	2	130½	130½	130½	— ⅜
Am Cable & Rad	11	4½	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
Am Can (3)	2	78	77¾	77¾	— ⅜
Am Car&Fdy (2g)	39	32¾	31½	32¼	+ ⅛
Am Ch&Cable ½g	3	21½	21½	21½	— ⅜
Am Chicle (4a)	2	98½	97⅞	97⅞	— ⅜
Am Colortype .15g	2	9¼	9	9	— ½
Am Crystal S 2½e	22	17⅝	17¼	17⅜	— ⅛
Am C S 6%pf 6 †	70	100	99½	99½	— ½
Am Distill	5	16⅝	16⅜	16⅝	+ ⅛
Am Encaustic Til	8	2¾	2⅝	2¾	
Am Export (½g)	29	27½	26⅞	27⅜	+ ⅜
Am & For Power	30	3	2¾	3	+ ⅛
Am&FP $6pf ¾k	12	48½	46½	48½	+1½
Am&FP $7pf ⅞k	20	56⅞	54	56⅞	+2⅞
Am & F P 2 pf	68	9¼	8⅜	9	+ ⅛
Am Hide&Leather	7	3¼	3⅛	3¼	
Am Home P (2.40)	3	57¼	57¼	57¼	— ¼
Am Ice	5	3½	3¼	3⅜	
Am Internat'onal	6	6¼	6⅛	6¼	— ⅛
Am Invest III .15g	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
Am Locomotive	22	10⅜	10	10⅛	
Am Loco pf 7¾k	4	89	88⅜	89	— ½
Am M&Fdy (.20g)	6	13½	13½	13¾	— ⅛
Am M&Met (¼g)	13	8	8	8	
Am Metal (1)	4	22¼	21⅞	22¼	— ⅛
Am News 1.80	†290	30⅞	30	30⅞	+1
Am Pow & Lt	26	2½	2	2½	— ⅛
Am P & L $6 pf	3	24⅞	24½	24⅞	+ ⅛
Am P & L $5 pf	12	21¾	20¾	21¾	+ ⅛
Am Rad&St S .15g	67	7⅞	7¾	7⅞	
Am Roll Mill .20g	24	12⅛	12½	12¾	— ⅛
Am R M pf 4½	†460	64	63	63	— ⅞
Am Safety Raz ¾e	2	12½	12½	12½	— ⅛
Am Sanitog (1e)	2	15⅜	15⅛	15⅜	+ ⅜
Am Ship Bldg 3e	†	30	29¾	29¾	—1⅛
Am Smelt & R (2)	12	40½	40¼	40¼	— ⅛
Am Sm & R pf 7 †	10	149½	149½	149½	— ½
Am Snuff Co (.60g)	1	41¼	41¼	41¼	+ ¼
Am Snuff pf 6 †	50	151	150½	151	+ ½
Am Stl Fdrs ½g	15	23¾	23¼	23½	— ⅜
Am Stores ½g	3	12½	12⅜	12½	+ ⅛
Am Stove (.30g)	1	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	— ⅜
Am Sug Ref 1½g	2	21¼	21¼	21¼	— ¼
Am Sum Tob ¼g	1	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜	+ ⅜
Am Tel&Tel (9)	6	143½	143	143½	— ¾
Am Tobacco (3a)	3	52⅜	51¾	52¼	+ ¼
Am Tob B (3a)	12	53	52¼	52¾	— ½
Am Tob pf (6) †	70	138¾	138	138¾	+1¾
Am Type Fdrs	9	8⅜	8⅛	8½	
Am Viscose (1½e)	19	34½	33¾	34	— ¾
Am Viscose pf (5)	1	117½	117¼	117½	
Am Water Works	64	4⅜	4½	4⅝	— ⅛
Am Wat W 1pf (6)	1	64¼	64¼	64¼	
Am Woolen	3	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅜
Am Wool pf (8e)	2	65½	65¼	65½	— ⅛
Am Zinc L & S	9	5½	5⅜	5½	
Anaconda Cop ½g	35	28¼	27½	28	— ⅛
Anac W&C 1½e †	80	26¼	25½	26¼	— ¼
Anchor Hock Gl 1e	5	19	19	19	— ¼
A P W Paper	5	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
Arch-Dan-M (½g)	2	38½	38⅛	38½	— ¾
Armour Illinois	37	4½	4⅜	4½	— ⅛
Armour Ill pf	4	55	54¼	55	
Armstrong Ck ¼g	5	31⅞	31¼	31¼	—1⅛
Artloom Corp ½e	11	5⅞	5⅜	5⅞	+ ⅛
Assd Dry Gds ½g	9	8¼	8	8⅛	— ⅛
Assd D Gd 2pf (7)	1	66	66	65	— ¾
Atch T&SF (1½g)	51	50⅜	49⅜	50¼	— ⅛
Atch T&SF pf (5)	1	77¼	77¼	77¼	— ¼
Atl Coast Line 2e	21	31	30	30½	— ⅛
Atl G&W Indies 3e	1	25	25	25	—1½
Atl Refining (1.25g)	1	21	20½	20¾	— ¼
Atlas Corp (¼g)	4	9¼	9	9	— ¼
Atlas Corp pf (3)	3	52	51¼	52	+ ½
Atls Powd (¾g)	1	62⅜	62⅜	62⅜	— ⅜
Atlas Pow pf 5 †	10	116½	116½	116½	— ½
Austin Nichols	1	3	3	3	
Aviation Cp (¼e)	77	4½	4⅜	4⅜	
Baldwin Loco ct (1e)	18	13⅜	13⅜	13½	— ⅛
Balt & Ohio	89	6⅛	5¾	6	— ⅛
Balt & Ohio pf	48	9¼	6¾	9¼	
Bangor & At	2	7¾	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅛
Barber Asphalt	15	16¼	15¾	16	— ¼
Barker Bros (½e)	1	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅛
Barnsdall Oil (.60)	9	14¼	14	14¼	
Bath Ir Wks (2e)	6	15½	15¼	15½	
Bayuk Cigar (1½)	1	25¼	25¼	25¼	—1
Beatrice Cream 1a	3	27	27	27	— ¼
Beld-Hem (.80)	1	9⅞	69⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
Bell Aircraft (2e)	24	15¾	15¼	15½	— ⅛
Bendix Aviat (¾g)	13	38½	38⅛	38½	+ ⅛
Benef Ind Ln .30g	20	15¾	15¼	15¾	+ ⅛
Best & Co (1.60a)	2	26½	26½	26½	
Best Foods (.60)	6	10	9¾	10	
Beth Steel (1½g)	35	61¼	60½	61¾	
Bigelow-Sanf ½g	2	32¼	32	32	+ ⅞
Black & Deck 1.60	7	19	18⅞	18⅞	— ⅛
Blaw-Knox (.35e)	4	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅛
Bliss & Lau 1½e	2	17	16¾	16¾	— ⅛
Boeing Airp (1e)	24	17½	17	17½	
Bohn Al&Brass 3e	2	46½	46½	46½	—1¼
Bon Ami A (4) †	20	93¾	93¾	93¾	— ¾
Bon Ami B 2½ †	4	41½	41½	41½	— ¾
Bond Stores(1.60)	4	21½	21¼	21½	— ¼
Borden Co (.30g)	9	24⅜	24⅛	24⅛	
Borg-Warner 1.60	7	30	29½	30	
Boston & Maine	4	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
Bower Roll B ½g	1	29¾	29⅝	29⅞	+ ⅛
Bridgeport Brass 1	11	11¼	11¼	11	— ¼
Briggs Mfg (2)	14	24¾	24½	24⅝	+ ⅛
Bklyn & Qu Trans	395	11	11	11	+ ⅛
Bklyn-Man Tr	362	1½	1⅜	1½	
Bklyn Un Gas(3½e)	5	13	12¾	13	+ ⅛
Brunsw-Balke ½g	1	15½	15½	15½	— ¼
Bucyrus-Erie ½g	6	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞	+ ⅛
Budd Mfg	24	4⅝	4½	4½	— ⅛
Budd Mfg pf	†160	87	86½	87	—1¼
Budd Wheel (1e)	8	8½	8¾	8½	
Buffalo Forge .45g	1	17¼	17¼	17¼	
Bulova Watch (2)	1	29¼	29⅛	29¼	
Burling Mills .35g	10	22⅞	22½	22⅝	— ¼
Bul Mills pf 2¾	2	55¼	54¼	54¼	— ⅞
Burl M 2½pf 2¼	6	53⅞	53¼	53¼	— ⅝
Burr Add M (.60)	23	11¾	11⅜	11⅜	— ⅜
Bush Terminal	6	4	3⅞	3⅞	
Bush T pf (6) †	60	49	49	49	+2
Bush T B pf ¾k †	80	28½	28½	28½	— ½
Butler Bros (.15g)	5	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	+ ⅛
Butler Bros pf 1¾a	2	23	23	23	
Butler C&Z (¼a)	1	4	4	4	
Byers A M Co	2	11¾	11¼	11¼	— ¼
Byers pf 3.63k †	1	75¼	75	75	— ½
Byron Jack (½g)	8	18⅝	17¼	18	— ⅜
Calif Pack (1½)	1	23¼	23¼	23¼	— ¼
Callahan Z-Land	76	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	— ⅛
Calumet&Hec ¼g	28	8¾	8⅛	8¼	— ⅛
Campbell Wy ½g	4	17	16⅝	17	— ⅛
Can Dr G A (.60)	6	17⅞	17½	17½	— ⅛
Can Sou Ry (3)	†130	33	33	33	+ ⅛
Can Pacific	112	7¾	7⅜	7¾	+ ⅛
Cannon Mills (2)	3	40½	39⅞	39⅞	— ⅝
Capital Adm A	3	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	
Carc C&O (5) †	40	92	52	52	+ ¼
Carriers&Gen .20a	2	4¼	4¼	4¼	
Case (J I) Co (7e)	4	93¼	92	92	—2
Case (JI) pf 7 †	10	135	135	135	+2
Caterpil Tract (2)	6	47½	46¼	46½	+1
Celanese Corp (2)	7	30	29⅜	29½	— ⅛
Celanese 5 pf 5 †	60	102¼	102	102	
Celanese 7 pf 7 †	80	103	101½	102	—1
Celanese pr pf 7 †	50	121½	121½	121½	— ½
Celotex Corp (½)	10	10⅞	10⅝	10⅞	+ ⅛
Cent Aguirre 1½	6	19	18¼	18⅜	— ⅛
Cent Fdry (.10g)	14	3	2⅞	3	
Cen Ill Lt pf 4¼½†	20	10 ⅞	104⅞	104⅞	— ⅛
Cent RR N J	4	7	6¾	7	+ ¼
Cent Viol Sug 2½e	5	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
Cerro de Pas (4)	1	37⅜	37⅜	37⅜	— ⅛
Certain-teed Prod	9	4¾	4½	4⅝	
Cert-teed 6%pf †610		46	44	46	+1
Cheme P&F 1.40	2	18½	18½	18½	— ⅛
Ches & Ohio (3)	53	40⅞	39¾	40⅞	+1
Chi & E Ill	12	4¼	4	4	— ⅛
Chi & E Ill A .50w	21	10¾	10¾	10¾	
Chi Great West	51	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	+ ⅛
Chi Grt W pf 1¾e	65	14⅞	14¼	14⅞	+ ⅜
Chi Pneu Tool (2)	8	17⅛	17½	17½	— ½
Chi Rock Isl & Pac	32	2	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
Chi R I 6%pf	54	3⅜	2¾	3	+ ⅛
Chi R I 7%s pf	43	3⅜	3	3⅛	
Chickasha Cot O 1	1	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	
Chile Cop (½g) †	10	47½	47½	47½	
Chiles Co	14	2⅜	2¼	2⅜	+ ⅛
Chrysler Corp ¾g	63	71¾	70¼	71	—1
Cinc E Il pf 4½ †	10	112	112	112	
Cinc Grap Br (2a)	1	35	35	35	— ¼
City Ice&F (1.20)	1	13	13	13	
Climax Mol 1.20a	2	42¼	42¼	42¼	
Clett Peabody ½g	4	35½	35	35½	
Coca-Cola (3a)	1	98¼	98¼	98¼	— ¼
Colgate-P-P ½a	4	18¼	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
Collins & Aik	7	19½	18⅝	19⅜	— ⅜
Col & South †	90	4¼	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
Col & Sou 1 pf	†610	7¼	6¾	7¼	— ⅛
Col & Sou 2pf	†180	6¼	5¾	6	— ⅛
Col Fuel&Iron ¼g	5	16⅜	16⅛	16⅜	
Colum Br A (.30g)	5	18	18	18	— ⅛
Colum G & El	63	3⅛	3	3⅛	+ ⅛
Col G&E 6%pf 6	5	51¼	50¼	51	— ¾
Col G&E5%pf5 †	30	46½	45½	46½	
Colum Pict (½e)	19	13¾	13⅜	13¾	+ ½
Coml Credit (3)	15	31	30½	31	
Coml Invest Tr (3)	12	33⅝	33¼	33¼	— ⅜
Coml Solvents .60e	62	13½	12⅝	13¼	+ ⅛
Com'wlth & South	233	1	1	1	
Comw & Sou pf	10	42	41½	42	— ⅜
Com'wlth Ed .35g	23	24⅜	24	24⅛	— ⅛
Conde Nast (.40a)	4	4¼	4	4¼	+ ⅛
Congoleum-Nairn 1	5	19⅜	19¼	19½	— ⅛
Consol Aircraft	20	18¾	18⅜	18¾	— ⅛
Consol Cigar 1½e	2	13⅜	13¼	13¼	— ¼
Con C pr pf 6½ †	30	100	100	100	— ⅜
Consol Cig pf 7	40	94½	94½	94½	+2½
Cons Copperm .45e	17	6	5¾	5¾	
Cons Edison (1.60)	26	18¾	18½	18⅝	— ⅛
Cons Edison pf (5)	2	97	96½	97	+ ¼
Consol Film Ind	2	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
Cons Laundries	6	3	2¾	3	+ ⅛
Consol Oil (½)	53	9¼	8⅞	9	— ⅛
Consol RR Cuba pf	6	6⅞	6¾	6¾	
Consolodation Coal	5	9⅛	8⅞	9⅛	+ ⅛
Consolodation Cl pf	2	41¾	41	41	
Container Corp ¼e	7	21¼	21	21½	— ¼
Consum Pwr 4½ †	70	97⅞	97¼	97¾	— ⅛
Cont Baking ⅓g	6	5⅞	5¾	5⅞	
Cont Can (¼g)	15	31⅞	31½	31¼	— ⅞
Cont Diam Fib ¼g	44	12	11¾	12	+ ⅛
Cont Ins (1.60a)	7	44	43¼	43¾	+ ⅜
Cont Motors (.15g)	84	5½	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
Cont Oil Del (1)	18	31	30¾	31	— ⅛
Copperweld Stl .80	5	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝	— ¼
Corn Exch 2.40	†330	41¾	41	41½	— ¼
Corn Prodcts 2.60	5	58¼	58	58¼	— ¼
Corn Prod pf 7 †	10	179¾	179¾	179¾	+ ¾
Coty Inc (¼e)	12	4¼	4	4¼	
Coty International	5	1¾	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
Crane Co (1e)	16	16¾	15¾	16⅜	+ ⅛
Crane cv pf 5	†130	100½	100	100¼	+ ¼
Cream of Wh ⅜g	8	19⅞	19½	19½	— ½
Crosley Corp ⅛e	3	11¼	11¼	11¼	
Crown C&S ½e	2	24⅜	24¼	24⅜	— ⅛
Crown Zellerb (1)	13	13¾	13½	13¾	— ⅛
Crown Zel pf 5 †	60	90¼	90	90	—1
Crucible Steel (2e)	7	34⅝	34	34½	— ⅛
Cuba RR pf	†180	12⅞	12½	12⅞	+ ⅛
Cuban-Am Sug ¾e	4	8¾	8½	8½	— ¼
Cudahy Pack	1	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	
Cuneo Press 1½	1	19	19	19	— ½
Curtis Publishing	93	3½	3⅛	3⅜	— ⅛
Curtis Pub pf	† 10	47	47	47	—2
Curtis P pr pf ¾k	5	25	23¼	25	
Curtiss-Wright 1e	62	8¼	8	8¼	
Curtiss-Wr A 2e	3	23½	23½	23¼	— ½
Cutler-Hammer ½g	2	19	18½	18½	— ½
Davison Ch .60e	2	15	14⅞	15	
Dayt P&Lpf4½ †	20	112	112	112	—2
Decca Records .60a	1	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	— ¼
Deere & Co 1.35e	21	30⅞	30½	30¾	+ ½
Deere pf 1.40	1	31¾	31¾	31¾	
Diesel-Wem G ⅜g	1	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	
Del & Hudson	19	117⅞	113½	115⅝	— ¼
Del Lack & West	41	5¼	5	5¼	
Den & R G W pf	23	3¼	2¾	3	— ⅛
Detroit Edis .30g	7	18¾	18½	18⅝	— ⅛
Devoe&Ray A 1	†1080	24½	22¼	24	+1¼
Diamond M 1½	5	29½	29½	29½	— ½
Diam Mat pf 1½	1	39	39	39	
Diamt Motor ¼g	3	11¼	11⅛	11¼	+ ⅛
Dist Cp-S (½2.22)	4	24	24	24	
Dist Cp-S pf (5)	1	86	86	86	+ ⅜
Dixie-Vortex (½e)	2	12¾	12¼	12¼	— ⅛
Dixie-Vo-A 2½ †	50	39	39	39	+ ½
Doehler Die C ⅜g	3	23⅜	23¼	23⅜	+ ⅛
Dome Mines h.80g	6	18⅞	18½	18½	— ⅜
Douglas Airc (5e)	3	62½	62¼	62¼	— ½
Dresser Mfg (1½e)	3	22½	22	22	— ½
Dunhill Internat	4	6½	6¼	6¼	— ⅜
Duplan Corp (.90e)	4	10½	10½	10½	+ ⅛
du Pont deN (1g)	8	144¾	143½	143½	—1¾
Eastern Air Lines	2	32⅜	32⅜	32⅜	— ⅜
Eastern Roll Mill	62	6	5⅞	5⅞	
Eastman Kodak (5)	5	152	152	152	+ ¼
Eaton Mfg (3)	3	37¾	37	37	— ¾
Edis Bros Strs .80	6	13¾	13½	13¾	— ⅛
El & Mus Ind .06g	1	2½	2½	2½	
El Auto-Lite 2¼e	19	34	33¾	34	— ¼
Elec Boat (1e)	9	12	11⅞	12	— ⅛
El Powr & Lt	42	3½	3¼	3½	+ ¼
El Pow&Lt $6 pf	12	36⅞	34¾	36⅞	+2¼
El Pow&Lt $7 pf	31	40¾	37¾	40¾	+2¼
El Storage Bat (2)	5	38½	38	38¼	— ½
El Paso N G 2.40	1	27¾	27¾	27¾	— ¼
Eng Pub Service	8	4⅜	4¼	4⅜	
Eng P S $5 pf (5)	1	66	66	66	+1
Eng PS2$6 pf 6 †	10	74½	74½	74½	— ½
Equit Office Bldg	64	1⅛	1	1⅛	
Erie Railroad (1e)	68	10⅞	10	10⅞	
Erie Railroad ct 1e	358	11	9¾	11	+ ⅛
Erie Rail pf A (5)	5	43¼	43	43	
Eureka Vac Cl .10a	1	4⅞	4⅞	4¾	— ⅛
Evans Products	4	7⅝	7½	7⅝	— ⅛
Ex-Cell-O (2.60)	5	26¼	26	26⅛	+ ⅛
Exchange Buffet	2	1¼	1	1	— ⅛
Fairbanks Mor (1)	2	36	35½	36	
Fajardo Sugar (2)	23	22½	22	22⅜	— ⅛
Fed Lt&Trac 1¾e	2	11	11	11	
Fed Mng&Sm (1g)	1	27⅜	26½	26½	—1⅛
Fed Mot Tr .10g	5	5	4¾	4⅞	
Fed D Strs .45g	6	18⅜	18½	18⅜	+ ⅛
Ferro Enam	4	14	13⅞	14	
Fid P F Ins 1.60a	5	46	45¾	46	+ ½
Firestone T&R ⅛g	6	27⅝	27	27⅜	+ ⅛
Firestone T&R pf 6	1	107	107	107	
First Nat Strs 2½	5	32¾	32½	32½	— ⅛
Flintkote (¼g)	7	18½	17½	18¼	— ⅛
Florence Stove (2)	3	28½	27¾	28½	
Follansbee Stl	3	5¼	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
Foltans Stl pf	† 40	34½	34	34	— ⅛
Food Mach 1¾e	8	44½	44	44½	— ½
Food Fair Strs 1	2	10½	10½	10½	+ ⅜
Foster Wheeler	7	13¾	13	13¾	— ⅛
Fost W 6 pf 1½ †	120	16¾	16⅝	16⅞	— ⅛
Francisco Sugar	3	7¼	7¼	7¼	+ ⅛
Freeport Sulph (2)	2	36¾	35¾	36¾	— ¼
Fruehauf Tra 1.40	6	21½	20⅝	20⅝	—1⅛
Fruehauf T pf 5 †	40	97¾	97½	97¾	— ¼
Gabriel Co .10g	3	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
Gair (Robt) (¼e)	22	3½	3⅜	3½	
Gamewell ½g †	20	22¾	22¾	22¾	
Gar Wood Ind ¼g	19	4⅜	4⅜	4½	
Gaylord Cont ¼g	4	14¼	14	14¼	+ ⅜
Gen Am Inv (.40e)	1	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	— ⅛
Gen Am Trans (2e)	8	43¾	43	43¾	
Gen Baking (.15g)	15	7½	7¼	7¼	— ¼
Gen Bronze	10	5½	5½	5½	— ¼
Gen Cable	6	4⅞	4½	4½	
Gen Cable A	3	11¾	11½	11¾	+ ¼
Gen Cab pf 1¾k †	50	82½	82	82½	
Gen Cigar (1)	2	25¾	25⅞	25¾	M'r 1
Gen Elec (1.40)	82	35¼	34⅞	35¼	— ⅜
Gen Foods (.40g)	6	37	36¾	36¾	— ⅛
Gen G&E A	7	2	1⅞	1⅞	
Gen G&El cv pf †	20	102	101½	101½	— ½
Gen Mills Spf 5 †	80	131½	131¼	131¼	— ¾
Gen Motors ½g	48	47¾	47¼	47¾	— ¼
Gen Motors pf (5)	1	127½	127½	127½	+ ½
Gen Out Adv .20a	2	3¾	3¼	3⅜	
Gen Out Adv A 3a	2	21½	21¼	21¼	M'r 1
Gen Pres Ex (¼g)	6	16⅞	16¾	16⅞	— ⅛
Gen Print Ink .30e	7	5⅞	5¾	5⅞	+ ⅛
Gen Pub Service	7	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
Gen Ry Signal ¼g	9	17¾	17½	17¾	+ ⅛
Gen Real & Util	71	1½	1¼	1½	+ ⅛
Gen Refract (.30g)	15	21¾	21¼	21¾	— ⅛
Gen Shoe (½g)	2	13	12⅞	13	— ⅛
Gen Sc pf 1¾e †	20	67	67	67	— ½
Gen Tel (1.60)	4	21	20¾	21	+ ⅛
Gen Tire&Rub 1e	6	16⅞	16⅜	16⅞	— ⅛
Gillette S R .45e	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	
Glidden Brs	5	6¾	6⅜	6⅜	— ⅛
Glidden Co (.30g)	11	20¼	19¾	20⅛	+ ⅜
Glidden cv pf 2¼	1	46	46	46	+ ¾
Gobel (Adolf)	122	1⅛	⅞	1⅛	+ ⅛
Goebel Brew (.20)	4	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
Gold & St Tel 6 †	30	91¼	91	91	
Goodrich (BF) 1e	21	29½	28½	28¾	— ⅛
Goodrich (BF) pf 5	4	91	90¾	91	+ ⅛
Goodyear T&R 1½g	16	30¼	29⅝	29⅞	— ⅛
Goodyear T&R pf 5	1	94½	94½	94½	— ¼
Goth Hosiery 1¼g	3	5¼	5¼	5¼	— ¼
Goth Hos pf (7) †	90	87	87	87	— ½
Graham-Paige Mot	234	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
Granby C Min .60	12	3½	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
Grand Union	1	10	10	10	— ⅛
Granite C Stl .35k	4	9¾	9⅝	9¾	
Gt Nor Ir O ct 2a	5	16½	16	16½	
Gt Nor Ry pf (2a)	17	25⅞	25¼	25⅝	— ⅛
Gt W S ug pf 7 †	50	143	143	143	
Green (H L) 2a	8	35¾	35½	35½	— ½
Greyhound Corp (1)	16	15	14¾	15	
Grum Air Ex 1¼e	5	12⅞	12¾	12⅞	— ⅛
Guantan Sugar	1	3	3	3	
Guantan Sug pf †	20	92½	51½	91½	—2¼
Gulf Mob & Ohio	29	5½	5⅛	5⅜	
Gulf M&O pf 2½

New York Curb

Closing Prices

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	Close
600	Aero Sup B (.80e)	8½	8	8½
700	Air Investors	3½	3½	3½
400	Aire Accept (¼e)	3½	3½	3½
6200	Aire-Way El Sp (.10g)	3½	3½	3½
30	Ala Gt Sou (6e)	81	81	81
300	Allied Prod (2)	25	25	25
400	Alum Ltd (8a)	104	103½	104
700	Alum Co Am (1g)	120	118½	118½
250	Alum Co Am pf (6)	109¼	108	109
810	Am Book (¼g)	30	28½	29¾
300	Am Capital B	½	½	½
100	Am Cap pf (.15k)	19¾	19¾	19¾
300	Am CP&LA (½g)	28⅞	28½	28⅞
100	Am CP&LA (.24k)	7	6¾	6¾
1400	Am Cit PalsB	1½	1½	1½
900	Am Cyan B (.60)	39½	39¼	39½
2700	Am & For P war	⅝	½	½
800	Am Fork & Hoe (1½g	14	13¾	14
1200	Am Gas & El (1.80)	53¼	52	53¼
1200	Am Gen (.15e)	5½	5	5
500	Am Laun Mch ⅛g	22	22	22
600	Am Light&T (1.20)	14¾	14¾	14¾
1300	Am Maracaibo	¾	¾	¾
1800	Am Republic (.35e)	8¾	8½	8¾
1600	Am Superpow	¾	¾	¾
100	Am Superpow 1 pf	74	72¾	72¾
700	Am Superpow pf	7	7¼	7½
700	Am Thread pf (¼)	3¼	3¼	3¼
1000	Am Writ Paper	4	3¾	3¾
60	App El Pr pf (4½)	108½	108½	108½
1100	Ark Nat Gas	3	2¾	2¾
1200	Ark Nat Gas A	3¾	3½	3½
10	Ark P&L pf (7)	90	90	90
1100	Art Met Wks (1.60)	7½	7½	7½
3100	Ashland Oil &R (.40)	8½	8	8
300	Asso Laund	¼	¼	¼
700	Atlantic C Fish (¼e)	4	3¾	4
100	Atl Cst L Co (3½)	31½	31½	31½
3300	Atlas Corp war	1¼	1	1¼
100	Atlas Ply (.30e)	18	18	18
100	Auto V Mach (⅜e)	33¾	33¾	33¾
800	Babck & Wil (1½e)	23¾	21¾	21¾
200	Baldw Loco pf (2.10)	33¾	33¼	33¼
1400	Baldwin Loco war	3¼	3	3¼
1100	Barium Sta Sti	1¼	1¼	1¼
200	Basic Refract (.10g)	5½	5	5½
800	Beech Aire (1e)	9¾	9¾	9¾
20	Bell Tel Can (h8)	134	134	134
100	Bellanca Aire	4½	4½	4½
1000	Bearb & Gay Furn	⅜	⅜	⅜
200	Birds S Fdy (1)	8¼	8	8
600	Bliss (E W)	13¾	13½	13¾
200	Blue Ridge	2	1⅞	1⅞
100	Blue Ridge cv pf (3d)	44¾	44¼	44¾
200	Blumenthal(1)	9¾	9¾	9¾
100	Bowm-Bilt H	⅛	⅛	⅛
200	Bowm-Bilt H 1pf	8¾	8¾	8¾
100	Bowm-Bilt H 2pf	1¼	1¼	1¼
600	Cab El Prod	1	1	1
1200	Callite Tung (.10g)	2¼	2¼	2¼
450	Carnation (1a)	39½	39	39
10	Caro P&L $7 pf (7)	100½	100½	100½
400	Carrier Corp	10½	10	10⅜
500	Catalin Am (.10e)	4½	4	4
300	Cen & SW Ut	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	Cent NY Pow pf (5)	91½	90¼	91½
200	Cen Ohio SU (.35g)	9¾	9	9⅜
700	Cessna Aire (1e)	8¾	8¾	8¾
100	Chi Flex Shaft (1g)	67½	67½	67½
50	Chi Riv & Mch (½g)	5¾	5¾	5¾
500	Chief Mons Mng	⅜	⅜	⅜
350	Childs pf	13½	11¾	12½
4000	Cities Service	6¾	6¾	6½
100	Cit Svc pf	67½	67	67
900	Claude Neon Lts	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	Clev El Illum (2¼e)	33	32¾	32¾
900	Clev Trac (3g)	11¾	11	11¼
1100	Colonial Airl	4¾	4½	4⅝
500	Colo Fuel&I war	2¾	2½	2¾
40	Colum G&E pf (5)	32½	32½	32½
100	Colum O&G	1¼	1¼	1¼
6600	Comlth&So war	3-64	3-64	3-64
100	Cons Biscuit (.40)	33¾	33¾	33¾
100	Cons G&E Bal (3.80)	61¾	61¾	61¾
1800	Cons Gas Ut	2¾	2⅞	2⅞
75	Cons Mng&S (h1a)	36½	36¼	36½
300	ons Ret Strs (.35e)	4½	4½	4½
1000	Cons Stl Corp	8¾	7¾	8¾
800	Cont Roll&I (2)	14¼	13¾	14¼
300	Cooper-Bess(1¼e)	11¼	11	11¼
800	Coop-B pr pf(3)	39½	39	39½
600	Copper Range(⅝e)	8¾	8¾	8¾
200	Cosden Petro	1¾	1¾	1¾
900	Creole Pet(½g)	21	20	21
800	Croft Brewing	⅜	⅜	⅜
100	Crown C Pet	3½	3½	3½
185	Crown C Int A (.40e)	7¾	7¾	7¾
300	Crown Drug (.10e)	1¼	1¼	1¼
100	Crystal Oil Ref	¾	¾	¾
4100	CubanAtlSug (2½e)	13½	13¼	13¾
500	Dayton Rub (¼g)	14	13¾	13¾
10	Dayton Rub A (2)	29	29	29
10	De Vilbiss	29¾	29¾	29¾
200	Divco Twin Trk	4¾	4¾	4¾
100	Dobeckmuun (¼g)	9	9	9
25	Draper Corp (3)	65	65	65
200	Durh Hos B (.10g)	3½	3½	3½
300	Duval Tex Sul (2e)	10	10	10
200	Eagle Pich (.10g)	9¾	9½	9¾
500	East Gas & F	2	1⅞	1⅞
300	East G&F 6pf (1½k)	28½	27¾	28½
25	East G&Fprpf (4½)	51½	51½	51½
75	East St pf A	18	18	18
25	East St pf B	18	18	18
80	East Sug Ass(1¼k)	36¾	35½	36¾
600	Easy Wash MM(⅛e)	4¼	4¼	4¼
7800	El Bond & Sh	4	3¾	4
1000	El Bond & Sh pf (6)	87¾	87	87¾
100	El Bo & Sr $5 (5)	54	54	54
200	El P&L 2 pf A	15	14¾	15
500	Emerson Elec (.35e)	6	6	6
1800	Equity Corp	1⅛	⅞	1⅛
125	EquityCorp$3pf(1½)	30½	29¾	29¾
400	Esquire Inc (.35e)	3¼	3¼	3¼
600	Fairchild Av (1e)	9	9	9
3200	Fairch En & Air	3	2⅝	2⅝
900	Fansteel Met (¼e)	13¼	13¼	13½
100	Fedders Mfg (.15e)	5½	5½	5½
30	Fire As Phil (2a)	60¾	60¾	60¾
25	Fla P&L $7 pf (7)	83½	83½	83½
100	Ford M Can A (h1)	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝
25	Ford M Can B (h1)	18½	18½	18½
100	Froedt G&M (.80)	11¾	11¼	11¼

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	Close
300	Fuller (G A) (3g)	11½	13	13
900	Fuller (3 cv (2g)	23¼	23½	23½
100	Fuller (3 cv pf (4)	88	88	88
100	Gen Alloys	⅜	⅜	⅜
200	Gen Finance (.30)	3¼	3½	3½
1200	Gen Firepf (½g)	15	14	15
200	Gen Shares	1¼	1¼	1¼
30	Gen Shares pf (6d)	65	63	63
35	Georg Pow $6 pf (6)	103½	103½	103½
100	Gilbert (AC)	5¾	5¾	5¾
1500	Glen Ald Coal (.40g)	13¾	13½	13¾
100	Goldfield Con	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	Gray Mfg	4½	4½	4½
200	Gt Atl&P nv (1½g)	69¾	67½	67½
100	Gt A&P 1st pf (7)	133½	133½	133½
200	Green(T&D (1e)	8	7¾	7¾
1000	Gulf Oil (1)	43½	43¼	43¼
800	Hartford Ray vtc	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	Hazeltine (1½g)	38¼	38¼	38¼
1300	Hecla Min (¼g)	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞
100	Holl C Gold h.85)	8¼	8¼	8¼
50	Holophane(.40g)	17½	17½	17½
300	Hubbell (H) (1.80)	17	16¾	16¾
300	Humble Oil (¾g)	86	86¾	86
100	Hum-Ross F (.20e)	4¾	4¾	4¾
300	Hygrade Fd (.30e)	4¾	4¾	4¾
400	Ill Iowa Ins (.80)	8¾	8¾	8¾
1300	Ill Iowa Pow div ct	1¼	1¼	1¼
200	Ill Iowa Pw pf (¾k)	31	30½	31
600	Imp Oil Ltd (h½)	11¼	11¼	11¼
50	Imp Tob Brit	18¾	18¾	18¾
300	Imp Tb Can (h.40a)	9½	9½	9½
10	Ind Eve $ pf	21¼	21¼	21¼
20	Indpls P&L pf (5¼)	101	101	101
50	Ins Co N Am (2½)	73½	73½	73½
700	Int Petrol (h1)	18¾	18½	18¼
800	Int Util B	¼	¼	¼
100	Int Util pf pf (3½)	36	36	36
100	Inters Pw Del pf	38	38¼	38¼
200	Invest Roy (.04)	½	½	½
100	Irving Air Ch	9½	9½	9¾
1200	Jacobs (F L)	3¾	3¾	3¾
10	Jer C P&L 7 pf(7)	93½	93½	93½
1500	Kingston Prod (.10)	2¾	2¾	2¾

Quotations to 2:55 p. m.

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	2:55
70	Lack RR NJ (4)	30¾	30½	30½
700	Lake Shoe M (h.80)	11¾	11½	11½
2000	Lane-Wells (½g)	6	5¾	5¾
300	Line Material (½e)	8½	8½	8½
100	Lit Bros	1½	1½	1½
400	Lone Star Gas (.80e)	7½	7¾	7¾
100	Long Is Ltg	11	11	11
50	Long Is L pf	39½	39	39
25	Long Is L pf B	36¾	36¾	36¾
2800	Loudon Pack	8¾	8½	8½
3400	Louis L & E (.10g)	6¾	6½	6½
100	Manati Sug war	1½	1½	1½
100	Mangel Strs	4	4	4
200	Marion St Show	4½	4½	4½
300	Mass Util Assoc	⅝	⅝	⅝
100	McCord Rad B	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
200	McWill Dredg (1)	9½	9½	9½
20	Mead John (.90a)	134½	134½	134½
35	Mer & H S pt pf (2)	22½	22½	22½
600	Merritt-C & S	7	6¾	7
100	Messabi Iron	1¼	1¼	1¼
10	Metal Textpipf(3½a)	31½	31½	31½
6000	Mich Bumper	1	1	1
200	Mich Stl Tube	5¼	5¼	5¼
300	Michigan Sug	⅞	⅞	⅞
100	Mich Sug pf (.30k)	6½	6½	6½
1000	Mid St P Bytc	1	1	1
400	MidWestCorp (.35e)	6¾	6¼	6¼
200	Mid West Ref(⅛g)	2¼	2¼	2¼
300	Minn Min & M(.30g)	59¼	57¾	57¾
1700	Molybdenum (½g)	7¼	7	7
400	Mt City Cop (.15g)	2¼	2¼	2¼
400	Mount Prod (.60)	6¾	6¾	6¾
2600	Nat Bellas Hess	⅞	⅞	⅞
500	Nat Fuel G (1)	10	9¾	9¾
225	Nat P&L pf (6)	92½	92½	92½
200	Nat Sug Ref (½g)	12¾	12¼	12¼
400	Nat Tun & M	3¾	3¾	3¾
1000	Nat Un Rad	1¼	1¼	1¼
100	New Eng P Asso	2½	2½	2½
36	NE T&T (1½g)	99	99½	99¼
800	NJ Zinc (½g)	64½	63¾	63¾
50	NY&HonRos (2.85e)	31¼	31½	31½
20	NY P¾L $6 pf (6)	97½	97½	97½
100	NYShipbdfdsh (3e)	19¾	19¾	19¾
10	NYStaE&G pf(5.10)	105	105	105
50	NY Wat Svc pf	55	54	54
3100	Niag Mud Pow	2¾	2½	2½
175	Niag Hud 1 pf pf	58½	58	58
20	Niag Sh Md A pf (6)	99¾	99¾	99¾
400	Niles-Bem-P (½g)	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
800	Noma Elec (¼g)	4	3¾	4
1300	Nor Am Lt&Pow	⅝	⅝	⅝
200	Nor Sta Pow A	5¾	5¾	5¾
1300	Ogden Corp	3¼	3½	3½
30	Ohio Ed pf	93½	93	93
20	Okla NG cvpf (5½)	112¾	112¾	112¾
200	Pac Can (1)	10¼	10¼	10¼
100	Pac G&E 6pf (1½)	31½	31½	31½
100	Pac G&E 5½ pf (1½)	29¾	29¾	29¾
100	Pac Pub Sc pf (1.30)	16¾	16¾	16¾
1800	Pantepec Oil Ven	5½	5	5
20	Pat FirmMills (1g)	32	32	32
1100	Pennroad (⅝e)	4½	4	4
300	Pa-Cent Airl	10	9¾	10
100	Pa P&L $7 pf (7)	87¾	86⅝	87½
125	Pa Salt (1½g)	165	165	165
150	Pa Wat&Pow(4)	58	58	58
100	Phila Co (½g)	7	7	7
200	Phillips Pkg (1⅛e)	6	6	6
2900	Phoenix Sec	14¼	14	14¼
3500	Pioneer Gold	1½	1⅜	1½
50	Pitts Metallu (½g)	13¼	13¼	13¼
300	Pitts Pl Gl (3½e)	89	88½	88½
800	Polaris Mng (.03e)	⅛	⅛	⅛
300	Powdr & Alex (.15g)	5	5	5
50	Pratt&Lam (.40g)	22½	22¼	22½
100	Premier Gld (h.06)	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
1900	Prod Corp	¼	¼	¼
30	P S Colo 7 pf (7)	111½	111½	111½
100	PugSdP&L$pf(3¾k)	107½	107	107½
100	Pug Sd P & L $6 pf	47⅝	47⅝	47⅝
100	Pug Sd P & T (1¼e)	10½	10½	10½
120	Quaker Oats (4)	83	81	83
400	RKO opt war	⅝	⅝	⅝
100	Rwy & Lgt Sec(.15g)	10½	10½	10½
10	Raym Cons pf (3)	50	50	50
200	Raytheon Mfg	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
1300	Red Bank Oil	¼	¼	¼
100	Reed Roll Bit (1¼e)	23¾	23¾	23¾
700	Reiter-Fost	¼	¼	¼
1300	Republic Avia (¼g)	4	3½	4
200	Richmond Rad	1½	1½	1½
100	Rio Grande Val G vtc	⅛	⅛	⅛
200	Rome Cable (.60)	9¼	9¼	9¼
50	Royal Type (4)	51¾	51¾	51¾
100	Ryan Cons Pet (.20e)	3½	3½	3½
400	Ryerson & Haynes	11	11	11
4000	St. Regis Pap	2½	2½	2½
75	St Reg Pap pf (3½k)	122½	122½	122½
700	Schulte (DA)	¾	¾	¾
200	Scovill Mfg (½g)	28½	28	28
3400	Segal Lock & H	1	1	1
100	Seiberling Rub (1⅛g)	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞
100	Selected Ind cv	6¾	6	6
800	Shat-Denn (⅛g)	3½	3½	3½
100	Simplicity Pat	1¾	1¾	1¾
10	Singer Mfg (6a)	205	205	205
300	Singer Ltd	3¼	3¼	3¼
200	Solar Aire (.20e)	2¾	2¾	2¾
2200	Sonotone (.05g)	3½	3	3½
100	So Penn Oil (1½a)	43	43	43
50	S W Penn P L (4¾e)	28¾	28¾	28¾
200	Spalding	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
70	Spalding 1 pf(2)	27½	27½	27½
100	Spencer Kdse (⅛e)	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
300	St Oil Ky (1)	18½	18⅜	18½
2000	St Pok & Lc	⅜	⅜	⅜
100	St Pow & L B	¼	¼	¼
100	Stand Prod (.40e)	7¾	7¾	7¾
900	Starrett Corp vtc	1⅛	⅞	⅞
100	Sterling Inc (.10e)	1½	1½	1½
1500	Sunray Oil (.10e)	3½	3¼	3¼
200	Sup Port Cem (1½e)	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜
100	Taggart	3¾	3¾	3¾
200	Technicolor	9	8¾	8¾
100	Thew Shovel (2½e)	20	20	20
100	Tilo Roof (.10g)	5¼	5¼	5¼
10	Toledo Edis 6% pf(6)	102	102	102
100	Tonopah Min (.03e)	¾	¾	¾
300	Tubize Chat	6	6	6
100	Tung-Sol Lp (.20e)	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
200	Udylite Corp (.20e)	2½	2½	2½
100	Unit Aire Pr(1a	9½	9½	9½
400	Unit Cig-Wh Strs	½	½	½
2000	Unit Corp war	3-32	3-32	3-32
2000	Unit Gas	1¾	1¼	1¼
50	Unit Gas pf(2¾k)	118⅝	118⅝	118⅝
3400	Unit Gas war	¼	7-32	7-32
800	Unit Lt&Pow A	½	8	8
700	Unit Lt&P pf	25½	24½	25
125	Unit Shoe M(3½a)	68½	68½	68½
20	Unit Sh M pf(1¾)	43¾	43¾	43¾
1600	U S & Int Cec	⅛	⅛	⅛
800	U S Foil B	4¾	4¼	4¼
100	U S Lines pf (.70)	9¾	9¾	9¾
50	US Plywd cv pf (1½)	28	28	28
100	U S Radiator	2	2	2
100	U S Rub Recl	2¼	2	2¼
200	United Stores	⅛	⅛	⅛
4400	Unit Wall Pap (.10e)	2⅝	2½	2½
1200	Univ Corp vtc	14	13¾	14
100	Univ Prod (2e)	17¾	17¾x1	7¾
25	Util Equit pr (2½e)	58¾	58¾	58¾
300	Valspar Corp	1¾	1¾	1¾
80	Valspar pf (3¼e)	34½	34½	34½
110	Virg Pub Svc pf	60	59	59
900	WalkerMfrs	⅜	⅜	⅜
100	Wentwrth Mfg (1¼e)	3	3	3
100	West Va C&C (½e)	4¾	4¾	4¾
4700	West AirLines	7	6¾	7
300	Wright HHarg 2.40)	3	3	3

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PACKARD MOTOR CAR COMPANY

DIVIDEND NO. 127

The Board of Directors has declared a dividend of ten cents (10c) per share on the outstanding Common Non-Par Value Shares of the Company, payable on the 5th day of April, 1943, to the holders of the Common Non-Par Value Shares of record at the close of business March 6th, 1943. The books will not be closed.

HUGH J. FERRY, *Secretary*
Detroit, Michigan, February 25, 1943

WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS

In the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts

Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking Laws. There are no stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Interest begins on dates listed.

BANK BY MAIL

BOSTON, MASS.

Boston Penny Savings Bank	Mar. 10
Union Savings Bank	Mar. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Mar. 10
East Boston Savings Bank	Mar. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Mar. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Mar. 15
Wildey Savings Bank	Mar. 15
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	Mar. 17
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Apr. 1
Franklin Savings Bank	Apr. 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Apr. 1

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

Brookline Savings Bank	Mar. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Mar. 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Mar. 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Mar. 20
Somerville Savings Bank	Apr. 1

N. Y. Curb Bonds

Quotations to 2:40 p. m.

Domestic Bonds

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:40
29	Am P&L 6s 2016	100⅜	100	100
6	Am Writ Pap 6s '61	90½	90½	90½
1	Ark P&L 5s '58	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝
31	As Elec 4½s '53	88½	88½	88½
20	As G&E 5s '65	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝
17	As G&E 5s '48	15½	15½	15½
5	As G&E 4½s '49	15½	15½	15½
2	As T&T 5½s '55 A	77	77	77
3	Baldw L Co '50	111½	111½	111½
5	Boston Bd 2¾s '70 A	102½	102	102
16	Can Nor P 5s 53	95½	95½	95½
13	Cen St El 5½s 54	27½	27½	27½
20	Cen St El 5s 48	28½	28	28
27	Cities Ser 5s 50	89½	88½	89½
39	Cities Ser 5s 50	88	87½	87½
5	Cit SP&L 4½s49	91½	91½	91½
13	Cit SPow 5½s 52	91½	91¾	91½
15	Cont G&E 5s 54A	90¾	90¼	90¼
1	Cudahy Pack 3¼s 55	101½	101¼	101½
9	East G&F 4s 56A	86	85¾	85¾
1	Gatineau Pow 3½s '69	94¾	94¾	49¾
10	Geo P&L 5s '79	95⅝	95¾	95¾
17	Glen Ald Coal 4s '65	92¾	92	92¾
3	Gobel (A) 4½s '41	99	99	99
1	Green Mt Pow 3¾s '63	101	101	101
2	Ill Pow & L 5s '54 C	106⅝	106¾	106⅝
8	Ill Pow&L 5½s 54B	104⅝	104½	104⅝
2	Indnapls Gas 4s 52	113⅝	113⅝	113⅝
3	Int P Sec 7s 57 F	27	27	27
15	Intern Pow 6s 52	44½	44	44½
19	Jacksony Gas 5s 42 st	51	51	51
6	Midland Val 5s 43	58½	54⅝	58½
4	Minn P&L 4½s 78	103½	103½	103¾
3	Miss P&L 5s 57	104¾	104¾	104¾
5	Nevada Cal E 5s 56	98½	98½	98½
8	N Eng G&E 5s 47	57	56¾	56¾
1	N Eng Pow 5½s 54	84½	83½	84½
3	N Ent Pow 5s 48	86½	86¼	86½
1	Nor Con Ut 5½s 48 A	68	68	68
1	Okla Nat Gas 3¼s 55	106½	106½	106½
6	Pac P&L 5s 55	103	103	103
3	Pen Cen P&L 4½s 77?	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
3	Pow Cor Can 4½s 59 B	84¾	84¾	84¾

Over-the-Counter Security Quotations

Over-the-counter quotations listed below are obtained from reliable sources in co-operation with the Boston Securities Traders' Association under the supervision of the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc. It may be noted that where floating stock supply is small, prices occasionally are nominal. These quotations are obtained between 11:30 a. m. and 2:30 p. m., and may have been quoted higher or lower during the day.

Industrial Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Arins-Standard Engineering	6¾	7⅞
American Barge Line Co	8½	9¼
American Hardware Co	23½	25½
American Manufacturing	21	23
American Manufac 5 pf	44	46
American Wringer Co	4¾	5¾
†Amoskeag Company	⅛	⅜
†Amoskeag Company pf	3¾	4½
Appleton Company	15½	17½
Applied Arts Corp	2¾	3¾
Arlington Mills	45	47½
Atlas Plywood Corp pf	21	27
Automobile Banking Corp A	1¾	2½
Automobile Banking $1.50 pf	14½	16
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co	73½	75½
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co pf	105	
Berkshire Fine Spinning	13½	15½
Berkshire Fine Spin $5 pf	61¾	
Bird & Son Inc 5 pf	90	
Boston Wharf Company	17½	19¾
Boston Woven Hose & Rubber	23½	25
Brown Co	1.00	2.10
Brown Co pf	91¼	91½
Campbell, W & Co Inc	89¾	91¾
Central Railway Signal A	28	
Chapman Valve Manufac	30½	31¾
Collyer Insulated Wire Co	18½	19¾
Crowell-Collied Pub Co	18¼	20
Dewey & Almy Chemical Co	23	25
Domestic Finance Corp pf	83	85
Draper Corporation	85	88
Dwight Manufacturing Co	105	115
Eastern Corporation	18	19½
Eastern Corporation pf	18½	20½
Exolon Co	9¾	10¼
Family Loan Society Inc	11	13
Family Loan Society pf A	23½	26½
Food Fair Stores Inc	38¼	41½
Fruit of the Loom	15¾	17½
General Fire Extinguisher	12¾	13
General Machinery	25¾	28
Giddings & Lewis Mach Tool	8¾	10¾
Goodall Worsted Company	28	31
Graton & Knight Co	9¾	10¾
Graton & Knight Co 7 pf	83¾	87¾
Graton & Knight Co pr pf	30¼	33¼
Great Northern Paper Co	32	34
Greenfield Tap & Die $6 pf	81¾	
Greenfield T & D $1.50 cv pf	21	23
Harrington & Richardson	3¼	4
Hazelille Mfg Co	9¾	10¾
Heywood-Wakefield Co	11¾	12¾
Heywood-Wakefield Co pf B	14¾	15¾
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co	17½	19¾
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co pf	24¾	27
Hooker Electra Chem	32¾	34¾
International Machine Tool	7¾	8¾
Keith George & Co.	8½	9¾
Kendall Company	16¾	17¾
Kennedy's Inc pf	19¾	21¼
Landers Frary & Clark	107	
Lincoln Stores †	14	16
Long-Bell Lumber Co.	102½	103½
Ludlow Mfg Associates	43¾	46½
Marathon Paper Mills	28½	30½
Marlin-Rockwell Corp	32½	34½
Merck & Co	111½	115½
Merck & Co 4½ pf	33¼	36¼
Merrimack Manufacturing	48½	49½
Merrimack Manufacturing pf	29½	30½
Metal & Thermit Corp	36¾	38¼
Millers Falls Company	19¾	21¾
Missouri-Kansas Pipe Line	37½	38½
N

Game Tonight May Be Preview of Cup Final

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The Boston Bruins and Detroit Red Wings clash at the Garden tonight in what may be a preview of the final series for the Stanley Cup, provided—

1. The Wings finish first or second.
2. The Bruins finish first or second.
3. Both the Wings and Bruins win their first-round engagements.

While the thoughts of all the players on both teams will naturally be turned cup-wards, most of their attention will be given to this game at hand, for although Detroit has a big three-point lead in the standing, first place is not yet settled. And incidentally, winning the N. H. L. championship means an extra $300 for the boys.

Must Watch Step

A victory by the Wings tonight would just about put first place beyond the reach of the Bruins, who would then have to mind their P's and Q's to avoid being dropped farther down in the standing. All of the other clubs have more games to play than the Rossmen, and if the B's remain stationary, some team—Chicago, Toronto, or possibly even Montreal—is going to pass them.

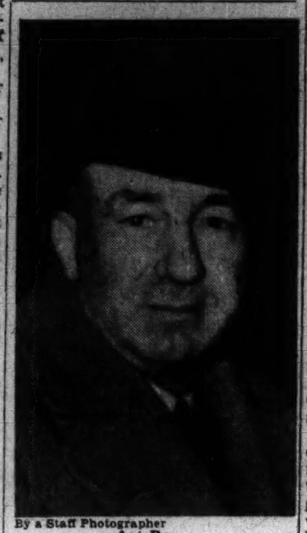
The Bruins must earn just four points in their remaining four games to insure themselves of a play-off spot. Tonight, they figure, is the best time to start getting those points and high time to end their present streak of five games without a victory.

Ross Returns

In an effort to bolster his staggering charges, Manager Art Ross will return to the bench after a short absence due to illness. Ross was in Toronto when the B's bowed 4-2 but he was forced to relinquish the reins to Dit Clapper in the 4-0 loss at Detroit, the 7-5 loss to Chicago here, and the 4-4 tie with the Hawks in the Windy City Sunday.

Maybe Ross will be able to put his finger on the trouble right away, for everything seems to run more smoothly when he takes direct charge. This is no criticism of Clapper by any means, but several of the boys take liberties when the boss is away.

This will be the 10th and final regular-season meeting of Bruins and Red Wings, with Detroit holding an edge of four games to three. Two were tied. Moreover the Wings have outscored the Bruins 26 goals to 19, and this season—on Jan. 26 to be exact—they registered their first victory in Boston since Dec. 7, 1937.



By a Staff Photographer
Art Ross

Over the Blue Line

Except for Buzz Boll, the Bruins will be at full strength tonight . . . The Wings will be minus Eddie Wares, who was sent home from New York with an injury . . . Do not be surprised if Ross takes advantage of the amateur lend-lease plan again . . . There are one or two performers on the Olympics he has had his eye on, and if he thinks they can help, he may bring them up . . . And if they work out, it could be that he might sign them to pro contracts . . . This is not definite, but again we say, don't be surprised.

Bill Cowley will be out to regain his individual scoring lead from Doug Bentley of Chicago . . . Both Bruins and Hawks arrived today, the former on the long haul from Chicago and the latter on the short hop from New York . . . Joe Fisher of Indianapolis is scheduled to fill Wares' place tonight . . . Tonight's only other league engagement finds Rangers at Toronto.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Three Years Ago

Bobby Riggs won national indoor tennis crown by defeating Don McNeill, 3—6, 6—1, 6—4, 2—6, 6—2.

Five Years Ago

A. H. (Mal) Elward, former Notre Dame player, named head football coach at Purdue, succeeding Noble Kizer who stepped out because of illness.

Bentleys Star In Black Hawk Playoff Drive

By the Associated Press

The Bentley brothers, Doug and Max of the Chicago Black Hawks, are proving to be as valuable as were Mort and Walker Cooper to the world champion St. Louis Cardinals during the 1942 baseball season.

Doug has replaced Bill Cowley of the Boston Bruins as the leading individual scorer of the National Hockey League with 30 goals and 35 assists. Max is tied with Cowley for second place honors, each having 64 points.

The Bentleys have been instrumental in Chicago's drive for a playoff position. The Hawks at present are tied for third with the Toronto Maple Leafs.

Doug Bentley's 30 goals, a feat which is comparable to a .400 batter in baseball, is hard pressed for his leadership in this department. A teammate, Red Hamill, is only three nettings behind, while Lorne Carr of Toronto is four, and Buzz Boll of Boston five.

Cowley remains as the loop's top play maker with 42 assists, but Max Bentley is breathing down his neck with 40. Billy Taylor of Toronto, who was 37, also is in the running.

Jimmy Orlando of the Detroit Red Wings still is the No. 1 bad man. Orlando has 69 minutes in majors and minors in addition to two 10-minute misconducts and one match penalty. The scoring leaders:

Player and Club	Goals	Assists	Pts.
D. Bentley, Chicago	30	35	65
M. Bentley, Chicago	24	40	64
Cowley, Boston	22	42	64
Carr, Toronto	26	28	54
Taylor, Toronto	16	37	53
Boll, Boston	25	27	52
Blake, Montreal	19	31	50
Howe, Detroit	18	32	50
Patrick, New York	18	32	50
Benoit, Montreal	23	24	47
A. Jackson, Boston	21	26	47
Lach, Montreal	15	32	47
O'Connor, Montreal	13	34	47

Dodgers Welcome Manager Durocher Back as Shortstop

NEW YORK, March 2 (AP)—Leo Durocher has been turned down for military service, and the Dodgers get twin benefits from his rejection. They get a manager, and they also get a shortstop. With the man-power situation as it is, there seems little doubt that Durocher will be out there more than a little, and he still is spry enough to show his juniors a few tricks.

We have an idea that Durocher's availability as a player is more valuable to the Dodgers than his availability as a manager. After all, the woods are filled with capable baseball men who are waiting for a chance to manage a major league ball club, but just try to get a good, working shortstop.

Which isn't taking anything away from Durocher as a manager. He won the pennant two years ago and won 104 games to finish second last year, and you can play that kind of a record over and over and not get tired of it.

Big Ten High

CHAMPAIGN, Ill. (AP)—Andy Phillip sank a record total of 40 markers and Illinois rolled up a new conference high of 92 points in crushing Chicago, 92 to 25, to win the Big Ten basketball championship for the second straight year.

Around The Hub

Cronin Meets Williams

Joe Cronin's roving Red Cross duties took him to Gardner today. From there he dropped over to Amherst for a visit with Ted Williams. You can be sure that the manager of the Red Sox noted a change in the attitude and temperament of his star left fielder, who has had enough Navy training to be far more "mannish" than the day he played his last American League ball game.

Underneath his untamed, boyish shell, Williams always had the foundation of a man worthy of the title, big leaguer. It is a cinch that the Navy's discipline will drive through this shell and bring out the better traits in a youngster who simply got off to a bad start. Yes, when Teddy returns to the Red Sox, you can expect him to become one of the most popular ball players in the business—and, incidentally, to continue to hit as only he can.

Every time a new young miler flashes into view, talk immediately gets around again to the four-minute mile and the chances of this generation of seeing one. Frankie Dixon of N. Y. U., according to the critics, is the latest sensation with a good chance to achieve the dream of all milers; and no column in the country would rather see the Negro boy do it than this one. However, at this moment the only man with a real chance to get down that low, judging by his times, is Gundar Haegg, the Swede.

The Boston Olympics were hoping to be able to get in a last-minute practice session this afternoon before leaving tomorrow for Baltimore, where they will close out their regular-season campaign against Coast Guard Cutters tomorrow night. Whether or not they could skate depended upon the speed with which Garden Superintendent Bob Murphy was able to put back the ice after last night's Firemen's Ball.

There may be trouble ahead for the Olympics when they open their championship play-off series with Philadelphia here next Sunday afternoon and Monday night. Coach Red MacKenzie of the Falcons is reported to have imported an entire new first line from Winnipeg to strengthen his outfit, and the line is said to have class. Coach Hago Harrington of the 'Pics would probably be a lot happier about the play-offs if he could count on the Dartmouth line for every game, but their studies will probably interfere.

Now that Leo Durocher has been rejected by the Army and definitely is returning as manager of the Dodgers, wonder where Dolph Camilli stands? Dolph has been hanging on the fence regarding his 1943 plans for so long, the customers are a little tired of reading and hearing about it. However, if the first baseman follows the usual pattern of the ball player, he will be in there swinging when the season opens in April.

Briefs . . . That the freshmen played a big part in B. U.'s '42 grid season is evidenced by the fact that of the 29 Terriers who received varsity letters and sweaters, 15 were yearlings . . . Plans to go ahead with the regular 1943 schedule of 42 games have been completed by the Suburban Interscholastic Baseball League. Arlington High is defending champion, and was runner-up for the state title a year ago . . . After defeating Bates and Bowdoin in a triangular meet, capturing the team prize in the N. E. A. A. A. U. show at Medford and taking a 52-20 victory from Brown, Northeastern's track team is sending seven representatives to the I. C. 4-A. meet in New York on Saturday . . . A New England amateur cage tournament is to be sponsored at the Charlestown Boys' Club by the N. E. A. A. A. U. on March 15 . . . The Harvard Navy defeated the Boston Coast Guard, 46-44, last night in a two-overtime basketball thriller.

Women Golfers Prominent In Winter Fairway News

By A. Linde Fowler
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Of all the grist that comes to the golf news mill, none at the moment strikes me as more interesting than the report from Los Angeles that "Babe" Didrikson Zaharias has been reinstated as an amateur and that this long-hitter supreme of the women's ranks must be mastering some of the more delicate shots, for in a 36-hole Red Cross exhibition match at Palm Springs, Calif., she scored 70, 67 and defeated Calara Callendar 4 and 2. Her 67 was a new women's record for the course and one under par.

That the course is not long or difficult is indicated both in "Babe's" scoring and the fact that Miss Callendar herself has a pair of 72's; nevertheless, it is worthy of note that in a men's tournament on the same layout about the same time, the winning figures were 68, 70, or a stroke higher than Mrs. Zaharias reeled off for the day.

National's Favorite

Moreover, it is significant that the "Babe," erstwhile professional and a drawing-card wherever she appeared, because of her tremendous tee shots and irons, defeated a girl who was one of the supreme favorites for the women's national at The Country Club, Brookline, in 1941, the last national of prewar days. Miss Callendar likewise is present holder of the California women's state title. In all of which there is something for the women title aspirants to think about in connection with resumption of national championships. They have a new and formidable contender to reckon on.

In the 36 holes of the Red Cross match, Mrs. Zaharias had one deuce, 11 threes, had nothing but threes and fours the last 10 holes and only once went over five—a six at the sixth hole of the morning round, as against her opponent's birdie four. Miss Callendar also had 11 threes and nothing over five. Those cards are worth looking over:

Mrs. Zaharias—
4 4 3 3 3 6 4 5 3—35
Miss Callendar—
5 4 3 4 3 4 3 5 4—35
Mrs. Zaharias—
4 4 3 4 4 4 3 5 4—35—70
Miss Callendar—
4 4 3 4 3 5 5 5 4—37—72
Mrs. Zaharias—
3 4 3 4 2 5 4 5 4—34
Miss Callendar—
4 3 3 3 5 5 3 5 5—36
Mrs. Zaharias—
4 3 3 4 4 4 3 4 4—33—67—137
Miss Callendar—
4 4 3 5 3 5 4 4 4—36—72—144

(According to the cards, it figures 4 and 3, instead of 4 and 2.)

Out ..... 3 3 3 3 3 4 3 5 3—29
In ..... 4 3 3 4 3 4 3 4 4—32—61

While this brilliant performing was transpiring on the West Coast, interesting things in the women's ranks were happening down South. Patty Berg, the short-statured Minneapolis redhead who won the national in 1938, after having been runnerup twice previously, and who subsequently turned professional, is getting back into her old stride after months of layoff due to an automobile accident.

Recently, at Mobile, Ala., she registered a 70 at the Mobile Country Club, hitting her shots, as Pat Moulton expressed it, with her "old snap and zing." Later on she had five consecutive rounds with nothing worse than a 75. She went to Edgewater Beach to play an exhibition match for the benefit of the soldiers at Kessler Field and, on an unfamiliar course, scored a 75, finishing birdie-birdie on two "tough holes."

Rollins Golfers

The Palm Beach (Fla.) women's championship, week before last, may turn out to have been one of the major women's tournaments of the year. It also is apparent that Rollins College, at Winter Park, has become a magnet for promising young women golfers. The Palm Beach was won by Miss Jayne Garman, college freshman, hailing from Hammond, Ind. Her stiffest match was with Miss Georgia Tainter, another freshman, hailing from Fargo, N. D. In the final, Miss Garman won 4 and 3 from Mrs. R. N. Dagnais of Montreal, runnerup for the Canadian women's title in 1935 and one of Canada's leading women golfers for several years past.

Not long ago we related how "Babe" Wolf of Rollins College went to Miami and surprised herself, and everybody else, by winning the Miami Country Club women's tournament, gaining a reputation as a long hitter. In the Palm Beach tournament, a Peggy Kirk from Findlay, Ohio, also Rollins College student, sprang a surprise by winning the qualifying medal by five strokes, a 78 against Jayne Garman's 83, in second place.

Hilltoppers In

BOWLING GREEN, Ky. (AP)—The Western Kentucky Hilltoppers have accepted an invitation to play in the National Collegiate Invitation Basketball Tournament, opening March 18, in Madison Square Garden, Coach Ed Diddle announces.

The Hilltoppers were the first to receive a bid to play in the tournament and it marked the second consecutive year Western has been invited to participate.

Basketball Scores

By the Associated Press

Results March 1

East

Georgetown 53, George Washington 30.
Duquesne 49, Geneva 43.

Midwest

Illinois 92, Chicago 25.
Michigan 53, Northwestern 41.
Purdue 41, Indiana 38.
Minnesota 48, Wisconsin 34.
Kansas State 43, Iowa State 36.
Loyola (Chicago) 52, Detroit 33.
Illinois Normal 52, Southern Ill. T. 48.
Indiana State 45, St. Josepha 41.
Wheaton 54, Illinois Tech 39.
Westminster 59, Missouri Valley 29.
Northwest Mo. T. 65, Missouri Mines 34.
Patterson Field 55, Earlham (Ind.) 41.
Kent State 49, Baldwin Wallace 47.

Southwest

Oklahoma 65, Nebraska 48.

West

Eastern Washington 44, W'n Wash'ton 41.
Eastern Oregon 58, Linfield 53.

National Hockey League

	W	L	T	Pts	Goals For	Goals Agst
Detroit	22	11	10	54	148	104
Boston	22	17	7	51	172	141
Toronto	20	17	8	48	177	127
Chicago	17	15	12	46	156	149
Montreal	17	19	8	42	152	170
New York	9	28	7	25	135	219

Shorts From Sports Front

NEW YORK, March 2 (AP)—John McDonald, who's going to Montreal anyway, is the first to say that the Army threw Durocher out on his ear. . . . Which probably is the last word on the subject. . . . First Navy men to take advantage of the ruling allowing them to compete on college teams apparently were wrestlers Benjamin Finger and William Suydam of the Pennsylvania preliminary preflight outfit. They joined the Penn varsity Saturday to wrestle against the Navy. . . . The Washington Redskins already have a pile of 1943 season ticket applications, but there's been no sign of a rush for opening-day ducats at the Senators' baseball office.

Al Warden of the Ogden Standard Examiner relays this yarn about how another Utah scribe, Ralph Jordan, managing editor of the Salt Lake City Desert News, once fell down on an assignment with notably successful results. . . . Jordan was running for Utah State College when he lost a shoe and fell. . . . Four Utah U. rivals were so close behind that they all tumbled over him while the other state athletes had room to go around the pile-up and finish 1-2-3.

Bozie Berger, former Cleveland infielder, is a military police officer and stationed at Arlington, Va., cantonment—just a stone's throw from his home . . . Jim Warner, outfielder for Pocatello, Idaho, in the Pioneer League last season, is the seventh of Chief Boatswain's Mate Jesse Warner's nine sons to join the Navy . . . Navy Lieut. Johnny Baker, former Southern California guard and Omaha U. coach, isn't giving away any military secrets. The day after his ship, the Chicago, was sunk in the Pacific, Johnny wrote home: "Not much news. Will let you know if anything happens."

The National League's current "iron man" is the Phils' Danny Litwhiler with 288 consecutive games—and no cracks, please, about the iron men in the stands who endured watching all of them. . . . When Clyde Sukeforth, the new Dodger coach, arrived from his home at Waldoboro, Maine, yesterday he brought as a present to boss Branch Rickey a box of about 50 smelts . . . One of the assembled scribes remarked that it isn't the first time the Dodgers have smelt.

Senator Mead Would Drop World Series

WASHINGTON (AP) — Senator Mead (D) of New York, advocates the cancellation of World Series and all "Al-Star" baseball games for the duration to relieve the strain on the nation's transportation system.

An officer of the Buffalo, N. Y., baseball club, Mead said he had conferred informally with "a great many club officials" on measures "to keep competitive sports alive with the least possible drain on manpower and the least possible pressure on the transportation system."

Giants Want Dahlgren

NEW YORK (AP)—The New York Giants are endeavoring to make a deal with the Brooklyn Dodgers for first baseman Babe Dahlgren.

REAL ESTATE
HOUSES—APARTMENTS

SUITES AVAILABLE NOW!

. . Living Room, 2 Bedrooms, Foyer and Bath
. . Living Room, Bedroom, Foyer and Bath
. . Alcove, Living Room, Bedroom and Bath
. . Combination Living Room-Bedroom, Kitchenette and Bath

Everything at its best plus an old-fashioned garden on the Roof.
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HOTEL PURITAN
390 Commonwealth Avenue Boston

CLASSIFIED
United States and Canada

HOUSES FOR SALE

HINGHAM, MASS.—New, attractively designed Cape Cod home on quiet street; 6-room (3 bedrooms), attached garage, game room in cellar; $6900. Call Hingham 1757-J or write P. F. THORNTON, 20 Merrymount Road.

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N. Y. C.—PRACTITIONER'S OFFICE TO SHARE part time; centrally located. Suite 707, 522 Fifth Avenue.

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N. Y. C.—Woman wishes to share practitioner's office, Midtown section. Write Box B-2, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

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NOTICE TO APPLICANTS FOR DEFENSE POSITIONS

Persons now employed on war work will not be accepted for any of the positions advertised in this column.

YEAR-AROUND teaching positions for two teachers who enjoy athletics, camping and farm life to teach boys 6-15 music, art, history, English; school and summer camp on farm, four miles from small town, 30 miles from Washington; shorthand, typing helpful; send pictures, full description, references. FARMHILL SCHOOL, LEESBURG, VIRGINIA.

HELP WANTED—MEN

BOYS WANTED—Shipping clerks, stock boys, office boys. GRAMOPHONE SHOP, 18 East 48th St., N. Y. C.

CHRISTIAN SCIENTIST with some nursing experience for young man at suburban residence; only applicants from New York City and vicinity considered; personal references required. Write Box W-1, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

Good Paying Summer Jobs
COLLEGE MEN, TEACHERS and others wishing to enjoy a fine summer at a beautiful unique sports resort. Must be willing to work. Young men and women, write
CAPT. JACK
Happy Acres Vacation Club
Lake Beseck—Middlefield, Conn.

JANITOR wanted. Protestant; church open 2 days weekly; South End district Worcester. Address replies J-17, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

MAN over 45 with driver's license for light work in garage; no washing or greasing; experience unnecessary; hours 4 p. m.-12 midnight; good salary. Tel. Big. 5414.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

BOOKKEEPER-SECRETARY for advertising agency; thoroughly competent young woman; $35 weekly; give details and phone. Write Box W-2, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

HOUSEKEEPER-COOK, 2 adults, 2 schoolboys; room, bath; good salary; New Rochelle, New York. Box X-9, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

WANTED milliner for workroom, make, trim and design; all-year-round position in fine shop, Utica, N. Y. Box X-10, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

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20 years' high school experience.
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ORIGINAL MAX KEEZER CO. ONLY ONE STORE. WE BUY USED CLOTHING, BRIC-A-BRAC, JEWELRY AND SILVER. 1108 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE, CAMBRIDGE, MASS. TRO. 0302.

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CLASSIFIED
United States and Canada (Continued)

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BEST prices paid furniture, rugs, silver, bric-a-brac, books, etc. LAWNER'S, 51 University Place, GRamercy 5-1618, N. Y. C.

BIG cash prices for worn fur coats, etc. Also men's used clothing. J. Fox, 110 W. 34th, opp. Macy's, N. Y. C. CHick. 4-4400.

WE PAY high cash prices for silver, bric-a-brac, paintings, furniture, art objects. NORD, 441 Madison Ave., N. Y. C. PLaza 5-1251.

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115, 119, VICAR LANE, LEEDS.

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ENGLAND

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Have Lunch at
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Phone Wavertree 126

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FINLEY & BABER
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SEE NEXT PAGE

Crossword Quiz Answers

ENGLAND
(Continued from previous page)
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CLOTHING and OUTFITTING
Also
TOYS, JEWELLERY, COSMETICS HAND BAGS AND FANCY GOODS
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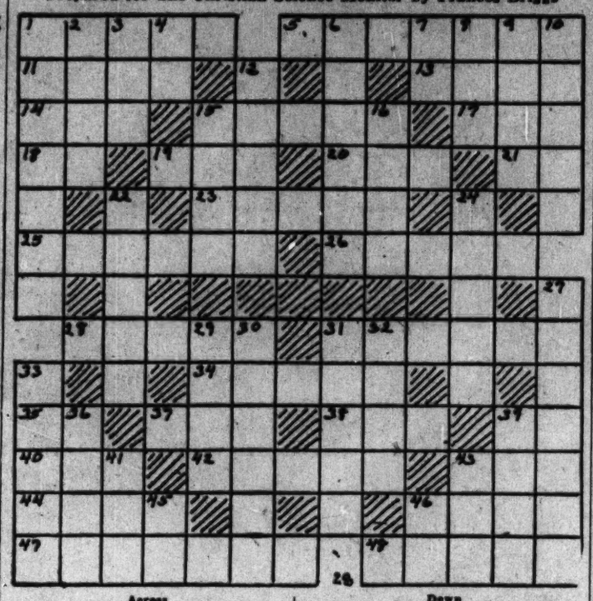
Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—What are means of defense for some animals?
5—In what place would you be likely to find Symon working?
11—What is first name of hero of George Eliot's first long novel?
13—Who founded Stoic school of philosophy?
14—Kindled.
15—Who is governess in family of Sir Pitt Crawley in "Vanity Fair"?
17—Who was underworld god of Romans?
18—Within.
19—What is a varying measure of yarn?
20—Greasy substances.
21—What is a prefix meaning "down"?
23—What is a kind of ribbed textile fabric?
25—Would a sea anemone be a flower or an animal?
26—The "Olympia" was flagship of what American naval officer?
28—Heroine of what opera receives a casket of jewels?
31—What republic occupies isthmus of that name connecting North and South America?
34—You would get cobnuts from what tree?
35—What suffix is used to form adverbs indicating "direction toward"?
37—What is 19th letter of Greek alphabet?
38—Devoured.
39—What is symbol for silver?
40—Hint.
42—Theotocopuli, the painter, was called "El ——."
43—What is a friar's title?
44—What is Norway's capital city?
46—What do you call the rightful future recipient or possessor?
47—What is capital of Northern Ireland?
48—What is probably the oldest of mankind's prepared foods?

Down

1—What is the capital of Nova Scotia?
2—What Norse god rode an eight-footed horse?
3—What is a large rodent of the mouse family?
4—Ruins of pueblo village are found in what State of U. S. (abbr.)?
6—What was first name of author of "The Mine with the Iron Door"?
7—Azure (abbr.).
8—To spread grass for drying.
9—What character in Tennyson's "Idylls of the King" is upheld as model of conjugal fidelity?
10—What flowers were popular presents for birthdays in old England?
12—For what article of apparel is Cashmere noted?
15—What is any slender prickle or bristle?
16—Burr on etching plate is called what?
22—Who judged musical contest between Pan and Apollo?
24—What is the most valuable nut that can be grown in U. S.?
27—What English novelist was knighted in 1912?
29—What is coarse, matted wool, hair, etc.?
30—The Cilician Gates is a pass of what mountain range?
31—According to Thomas Gray, what is one of "heaven's best treasures"?
32—What is Ulrica's singing voice in opera "The Masked Ball"?
33—Who had vision of the wrestling angel?
36—Many of d'Annunzio's plays were written for what actress?
39—Tune.
41—What is an old cloth measure?
45—What is a charge fixed by law for services of a public officer?
45—Concerning.
46—Hour (abbr.).

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Daily Anecdote

Wasted Effort

Boeye and Pierson were law partners back in the 1880's in Iowa. On one occasion it happened that the two men decided simultaneously to buy a new hat.

Boeye went out first and came back in about 10 minutes with a new hat, telling Pierson what the price he had paid.

Then Pierson started out in search of a hat, and returned about three hours later and boasted to Boeye that he had succeeded in duplicating Boeye's hat for 50 cents less than Boeye had paid.

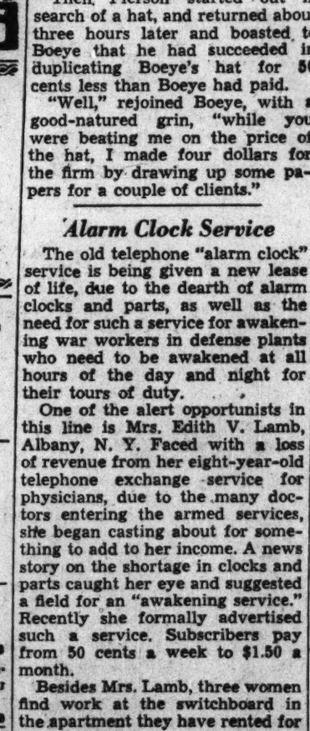
"Well," rejoined Boeye, with a good-natured grin, "while you were beating me on the price of the hat, I made four dollars for the firm by drawing up some papers for a couple of clients."

Alarm Clock Service

The old telephone "alarm clock" service is being given a new lease of life, due to the dearth of alarm clocks and parts, as well as the need for such a service for awakening war workers in defense plants who need to be awakened at all hours of the day and night for their tours of duty.

One of the alert opportunists in this line is Mrs. Edith V. Lamb, Albany, N. Y. Faced with a loss of revenue from her eight-year-old telephone exchange service for physicians, due to the many doctors entering the armed services, she began casting about for something to add to her income. A news story on the shortage in clocks and parts caught her eye and suggested a field for an "awakening service." Recently she formally advertised such a service. Subscribers pay from 50 cents a week to $1.50 a month.

Besides Mrs. Lamb, three women find work at the switchboard in the apartment they have rented for the service.


FACTS
FIGURES
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MARCH 1843
100 YEARS AGO VIRGINIA CONTAINED A FIFTH OF THE WHOLE POPULATION OF THE COUNTRY
IT IS ESTIMATED THAT WATER LEAKING FROM A FAUCET IN A STREAM THE SIZE OF A PIN WASTES NEARLY 150 GALLONS A DAY!
IT'S A FACT—
PEANUTS ARE ONE OF THE RICHEST AND BEST SOURCES OF EDIBLE OILS.

Did You Ever Wonder

What the Only Flag Is That Can Be Flown Above the Stars and Stripes?

Mrs. F. E. L. of Sonora, Calif., writes: "Will you kindly write something about the Christian flag. I have been surprised to learn how few know that there is such a flag. I didn't know about it myself until my husband, who is in the Army, told me about seeing one displayed in the Christian Science chapel in his camp. He said it was the only flag that could be displayed, hung, or flown at the same height with our own national flag."

In the Army, the Christian flag, which is the same size as the national flag, is displayed from the chancel of a chapel during religious services from a standard of the same height as the national flag. The national flag is placed to the chaplain's right; the Christian flag to his left. It is never flown above the national flag.

The Christian flag is white, with a blue field in the upper lefthand corner and has a red cross in the blue field.

The Navy has a church pennant, known as a "white pennant with a blue cross," which is the only flag flown from the same hoist above the Stars and Stripes. The church pennant is placed on every battleship and is flown whenever religious services are being held aboard ship. It is taken down after the service. It is flown from the stern of the battleship above the Stars and Stripes.

Both the Christian flag and the church pennant have been in existence as far back as any Army or Navy man contacted by this writer could remember. W. P. Keasbey

Letter-a-Week Club

The Letter-a-Week Club, organized by Editor E. R. Carey of the Channel Counties Mason, now has a membership close to 1,000.

The members are pledged to write at least one letter a week to the family of some serviceman whom they have met. Stationery is supplied by Editor Carey.

The folks at home are always glad to hear about a member of the family and club members, with a little effort, bring sunshine and happiness to those at home.

A somewhat similar plan is being carried out in the City of Alhambra, California, with postal cards. When a serviceman is picked up he is asked to address a card to his folks and sign his name beneath a printed statement saying that he got a lift in a car. There is space for a message from the driver, telling how his passenger looked, what he said—any little message that will be appreciated by the loved ones at home.

Casablanca

Since the French acquired Casablanca 35 years ago they have spent more than $65,000,000 on harbor improvements.

Just for Fun—

By Gene Carr

"Yes, miss, you DO get paid by the hour—but you don't ask for it every hour."

Brevities

Milwaukee Journal: A new height of privacy is established by Czar Jimmy Petrillo, in his quarrel with the phonograph people. Even music, thinks James, should be off the record.

Los Angeles Times: The transport question in North Africa is partly one of how many miles can be had to the gallon of water. Nothing has been found to equal the camel when it comes to efficiency in that direction.

A Verse for Today . . .

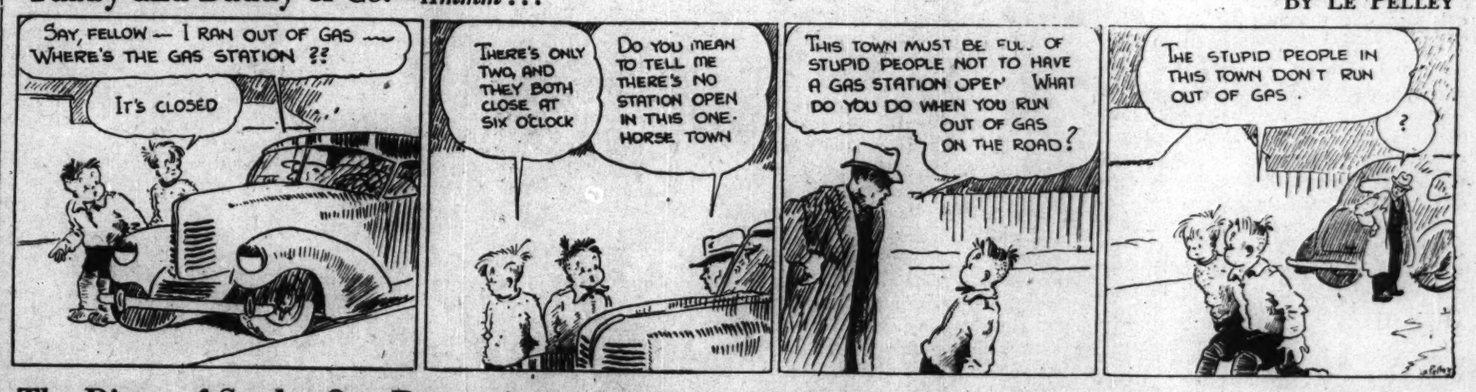
For Ezra had prepared his heart to seek the law of the LORD, *and to do it.*—EZRA 7:10

NEWS ITEM— LISBON, PORTUGAL:- ARTIFICIAL MEAT, SUGAR & BUTTER MADE FROM WOOD & CHARCOAL FOR GERMAN AND FRENCH HOMES

HOW ABOUT SOME NICE STAKES?
JUST GIVE ME A COUPLE OF CHOPS - AND TRIM THE BARK
CRAB TREE
HORSE CHESTNUT
HEMLOCK
BUTTER NUT
MAKE MAX'S YOUR MEATING PLACE
MAX'S WOODLAND MEAT MARKET
I SEE HERR WENZELWHIFFER IS GOING TO HAVE WOODBURGER TONIGHT
HAVE SOME MORE BUTTER, YVONNE?
THIS STEAK IS FULL OF KNOTS
WHAT DO YOU EXPECT FROM OUR PLANK OR BOARDERHOUSE STEAKS TODAY
FOR SLICING
LF VAN ZELM

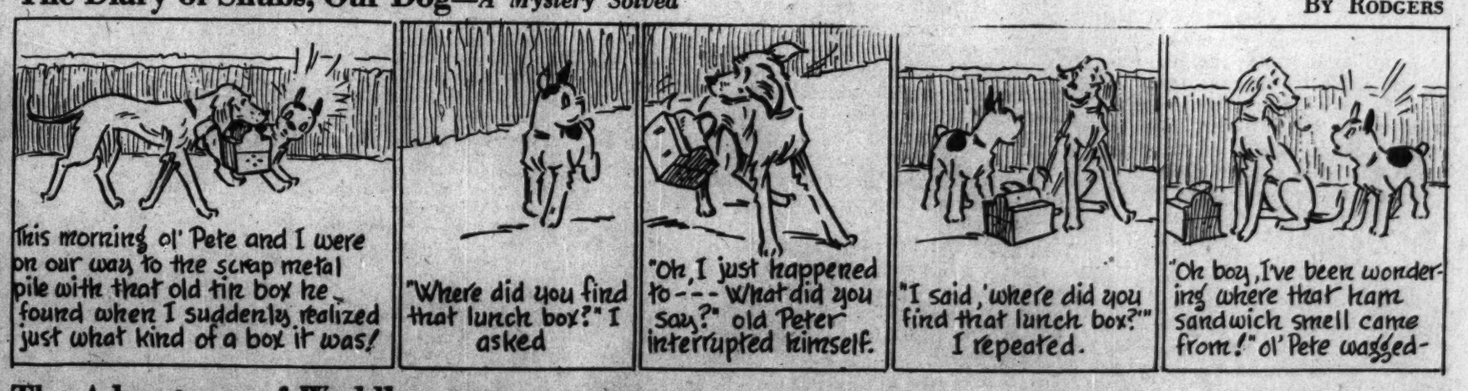
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Hmmm . . .*

By Le Pelley


SAY, FELLOW — I RAN OUT OF GAS — WHERE'S THE GAS STATION ??
IT'S CLOSED
THERE'S ONLY TWO, AND THEY BOTH CLOSE AT SIX O'CLOCK
DO YOU MEAN TO TELL ME THERE'S NO STATION OPEN IN THIS ONE-HORSE TOWN
THIS TOWN MUST BE FULL OF STUPID PEOPLE NOT TO HAVE A GAS STATION OPEN! WHAT DO YOU DO WHEN YOU RUN OUT OF GAS ON THE ROAD?
THE STUPID PEOPLE IN THIS TOWN DON'T RUN OUT OF GAS.
?

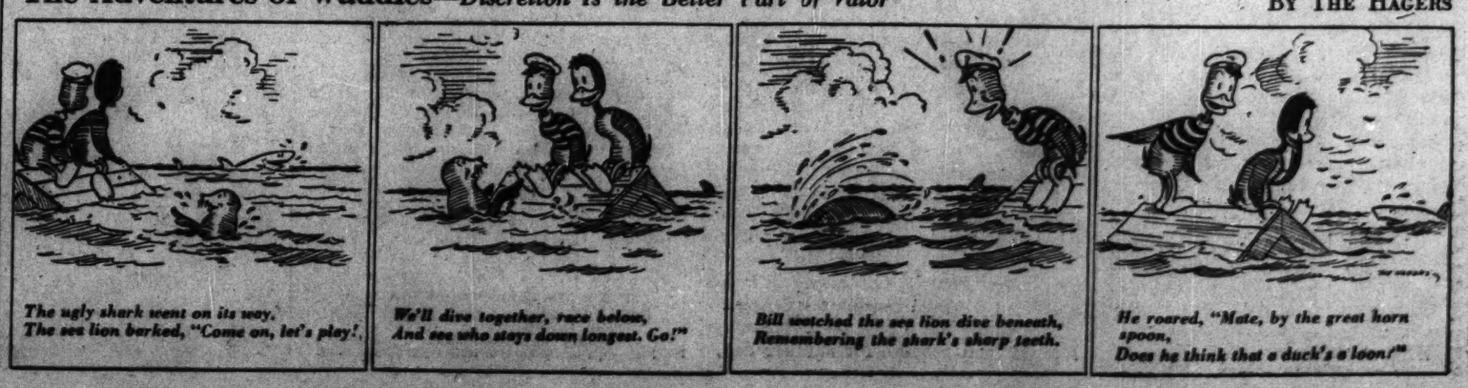
The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*A Mystery Solved*

By Rodgers


This morning ol' Pete and I were on our way to the scrap metal pile with that old tin box he found when I suddenly realized just what kind of a box it was!
"Where did you find that lunch box?" I asked
"Oh, I just happened to--- What did you say?" old Peter interrupted himself.
"I said, 'where did you find that lunch box?'" I repeated.
"Oh boy, I've been wondering where that ham sandwich smell came from!" ol' Pete wagged-

The Adventures of Waddles—*Discretion Is the Better Part of Valor*

By The Hagers


The ugly shark went on its way.
The sea lion barked, "Come on, let's play!
We'll dive together, race below,
And see who stays down longest. Go!"
Bill watched the sea lion dive beneath,
Remembering the shark's sharp teeth.
He roared, "Mate, by the great horn spoon,
Does he think that a duck's a loon!"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, MARCH 2, 1943 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

People, Politicians and Peace

Free people want victory; free people want peace. These two things they now increasingly recognize as the same thing. A victory which does not insure peace can only be a partial victory for free men, for freedom does not thrive under war conditions, or in a world constantly preparing for bigger wars.

Do the people's political leaders, the representatives they elect to their legislatures, national and state, sense what the people want? One answer to this question will be given shortly in Massachusetts. The answer will be of interest in many states, and even in countries other than the United States. It is significant for all who seek maximum national security for America, and who recognize that national security is served by international measures to preserve peace. It will be contained in the action taken by the legislature on three resolutions to memorialize the President and Congress to call a convention of free peoples to frame a world government.

A hearing on these resolutions is to be held Wednesday morning, March 3, at the State House. Advocates of the resolutions are aware of the need to waken wide public support for the measures, because of well organized opposition by groups representing a vociferous minority opposed to international steps for preservation of peace. Some of these opponents are known to be erstwhile adherents of groups discredited, but existing under new, or no, names. They doubtless will attend the hearing and seek to create an unfavorable atmosphere. Attendance by those favoring international organization of peace may be essential to the success of the resolutions.

Massachusetts voters have already, in 42 districts where provision was made at the last election for an expression of popular sentiment on the question, voted 3 to 1 in favor of steps toward world government. The Humber resolution, aiming at a similar objective, has been adopted by three states, and moves in the same direction are under way in seven others. There is little doubt about the trend of public opinion toward organization of international security. What happens in Massachusetts will help to inform voters whether their representatives are keeping up with the times.

Withholding Taxes

In approving a plan to withhold 20 per cent of taxable income from pay envelopes starting July 1, the House Ways and Means sub-committee has taken an obvious step in the right direction. However, the question does arise whether the sub-committee isn't getting the cart before the horse.

In the public thought there is some confusion between pay-as-you-go and withholding taxes. Pay-as-you-go, of course, means paying this year's taxes this year, instead of last year's taxes this year, as at present. A withholding tax simply means that employers deduct an approximation of an individual's tax from his pay check and remit it directly to the Treasury. It can be applied on any year's taxes and simply relieves taxpayers of having to plan ahead and save for the quarterly payments.

An ideal tax program, in the opinion of many, would combine pay-as-you-go with a withholding feature, so that a taxpayer would be virtually paid up in his taxes at any given moment. What the sub-committee has done is work out a plan for withholding taxes and has deferred agreeing on a plan for pay-as-you-go until later. We had hoped for conclusive action on pay-as-you-go first. That was our understanding of what the sub-committee was formed to do.

The plan proposed for withholding appears to be logical. The 20 per cent would apply on income less the usual exemptions. Three per cent of it would replace the present five per cent Victory Tax (two per cent of the present Victory Tax is enforced savings, and this would be repealed under the plan), and the remaining 17 per cent represents the average now paid on 1942 incomes after deductions. This rate would probably be advanced when the 1943 tax bill is adopted, for higher taxes are in prospect.

Some provision should be made to reimburse employers for the expense coincident with becoming a tax collection agency for the Treasury.

Restaurants are to get only about 50 per cent of the food formerly allocated to them, but the sprig of parsley will continue to adorn the steak.—*Indianapolis News.*

What steak?

Bombing for Invasion?

Is the day-and-night hammering of Europe by British-American bombers the prelude to invasion? Surely it is, but a prelude may last for some time. Actual landings may not come until the softening up process has gone considerably farther. Moreover, the pattern of the bombing immediately before invasion probably would take on a somewhat different shape from that of the last few days.

The recent attacks upon ports might be useful in helping to free the Channel from small enemy craft of all kinds, but many harbors have been left untouched; the big attacks have been upon submarine bases. These attacks also might protect an invasion, but are almost as necessary now for one in July as for one in March. And some of the other bombing, as of Nuremberg, is difficult to understand as a help to immediate invasion. Unless the British had notice of some particular bottleneck, or storage of especially valuable supplies there, bombs dropped on rail lines leading to an invasion port or on defensive airfields would appear more useful.

Of course, there may be diversions, to mislead the enemy. The landing points will hardly be disclosed by the pattern of bombing more than two days ahead of landing. But one of the main tasks in establishing a beachhead will be to destroy all communications and supplies which could be used in quick counterattacks. A semi-circular bombing barrage 30 to 100 miles inland would be the natural pattern. And there may be a lull while the air forces are resting and munitioning for the big job of providing an air umbrella and air transport for the invasion.

Prelude? Yes, an indispensable one, a prelude that it may be wise to continue and which may rise in new crescendoes before the main show begins.

Strategy for World War III

Why, with the Russian campaign going disastrously against them, do the Nazis fight back so furiously in Africa and undersea? Do they hope yet to smash Russian resistance in another spring drive or simply out of mere malice to inflict on the United Nations as many losses as possible before the inevitable end of Nazi "glory"?

Doubtless there is something both of hope and malice in their plans. But to dwell on these factors would be to underestimate the enemy, at a most dangerous moment. What we need to remember now is that Hitler's strategy is no longer directed to the winning of World War Two but of a World War Three. Keeping this in mind, we shall better understand the new sacrifices the Nazis seem about to impose on themselves and all occupied Europe. They are now fighting for a Nazi peace, or at least a German peace.

Hitler's hold-what-we-have strategy, described in his speech of Sept. 30, 1942, no longer can be followed to the letter. But part of that strategy still holds. The Nazis now must weary their attackers. Hitler will count on time's producing irritations among allies and will try to propagandize these irritations into serious rifts. He must hope that the expectation of swift victory will cause us to begin to quarrel over matters that could wait as long as we were in danger of defeat.

The Nazi war aim must now be to win—through mental as well as military strategy—a chance to preserve German military power, even in skeleton form, for a military victory perhaps a generation hence. In such a strategy no loss of German life in a presently futile fight for Africa, no inch of Russian territory held, no slightest postponement of United Nations plans or impairment of United Nations unity is without reason for Germany.

Hitler must know by now that he cannot win this war. But he also knows that there is a difference between not winning it and utterly losing it. We, too, need to understand that difference clearly. The Nazis will not quite have lost if they can win a peace that will permit Germany to get ready for another war.

To do this they need not achieve a negotiated peace. This is now out of the question—or ought to be. What remains for the Nazis is to make sure they do not lose the war to a great solidified family of United Nations. They can as Germans, however, better afford to lose it to a bedraggled, weary, irritable band of disunited peoples. Such victors, because of mutual suspicions and recriminations, could hardly organize collective security for the world and so prevent German rearmament. And the Nazis, perhaps by some other name, could then prepare for another day.

The Bookshelf

Japan-in-Harbin

When the long shadow of Japan's military machine fell across northern Manchuria in 1931, Harbin's White Russians were restive. They feared the Reds of Soviet Russia, and they found almost similar and even more direct menace in China's Kuomintang, which had recently come into a place in Manchurian politics. The Japanese skillfully represented themselves as deliverers. It was only natural, all things considered, that the Whites instantly aligned themselves with them.

That this was a tragic error dawned only slowly upon the Whites. Meanwhile, many found themselves ever more deeply entangled with the Japanese—more than a few in the role of espionage agents.

Alexandre Pernikoff's BUSHIDO (New York: Liveright. $2.75) is the story of one such youth, Oleg Volgin. It purports to be a true tale. Whether Volgin ever existed or not, under whatever name, there is no question that the incidents of the book are factual and identifiable. Names are named and details are given of many affairs, such as the Kaspe kidnaping, well known to Far East readers but seldom if ever so fully explained.

* * *

Volgin got into the Japanese terrorist machine by chance and most of his advancements came the same way. Probably this is a fictional device to explain how he went up in the spy scale without wholly losing his personal integrity. It is a terrible story, which toward the last (when Volgin at last slips and is subjected to a punitive torture designed to make him utterly a slave) is almost more than a sensitive reader can endure. But it is authentic so far as this reviewer's information extends.

Pernikoff shows the Japanese Emperor as originally opposed to the Manchuria venture; when permission to strike was finally reluctantly granted, he says, it was on two conditions—that the Japanese militarists were not to provoke a major international conflict, and that they were not to burden the treasury with undue expenses. The first condition gave a missed opportunity for frustration of the invasion if other major Powers had stood firm as Secretary Stimson urged; the second led to brutal exploitation of the occupied territory through monopolies of drugs, gambling, vice, kidnaping and so on.

* * *

It is worth note that the author speaks highly of the South Manchuria Railway, or "Mantetzu," which he links with the presence of the Harbin foreign colony as the only two factors deterring the Japanese military brutality in any degree. The Mantetzu he describes as "the bastion of Japanese capital which, due to the fantastic historical background of Japanese society, had always represented the most liberal tendencies in Japan. True to this tradition, the Mantetzu was the sanctuary of all honest, courageous and liberal Japanese in Manchuria, their haven and their stronghold."

Pernikoff's judgment of Japanese character as a whole is sweeping and pessimistic. He feels that Japan is a nation terrorized, mentally enslaved, and not aware of the fact; forever smiling behind a mask, and hopelessly brutalized within. His samples of depraved Japanese on the loose abroad have blinded him to a Nipponese homeland which, fortunately, does exist and has common humanity—something to work with in a postwar future. But his picture of Japan-in-Harbin seems both true and horrible. R. G.

Our Readers Say—

Hearing on World Union

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

While our young men are pouring out blood and the nation is expending billions to preserve the democratic way of life, let us not neglect to exercise the civilian duties and privileges of that way of life and to do what we can toward insuring its perpetuation in a postwar world.

As citizens of Massachusetts, we have right now an immediate opportunity to do both. Our Legislature has before it three resolutions, all asking the President and Congress to call a convention of representatives of the world's free nations to form a democratic world government designed to maintain peace, law and order.

A public hearing on these measures will be held before the Committee on Constitutional Law Wednesday, March 3, at 10:30 a. m. at the State House.

Whether citizens consider this proposal wise or unwise, they have the privilege (unknown in Nazi Germany, Fascist Italy and imperialistic Japan) of writing their opinion of it to their senators and representatives in the General Court, and of participating in the March 3 hearing.

Boston — THOMAS H. MAHONY, Chairman
Massachusetts Committee
for World Federation

The Bay State and World Union

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

One views with alarm the increasing persistence with which the reactionary groups, isolationists and so on, are self-styling themselves: Realists, implying thereby and in some cases even stating frankly, that idealists are impractical.

We have had two terrible examples of the results of reactionary and power-politics realism. Now idealists, men of intelligence and vision, are working as never before toward a saner, more co-operative and integrated world. One questions whether even a remnant of our civilization would survive World War III, which must surely come in all its cumulative horror, if we do not make the changes implicit in true realism.

On March 3, our State Representatives and Senators in the General Court will grant a hearing on the petition to request Congress to invite all Nations to unite in the formation of a World Union. In those parts of Massachusetts where this resolution appeared on the ballot last November, the vote of the people in favor of its adoption was 3 to 1.

Will the gentlemen on Beacon Hill heed this vote? The people of the world long for a valid peace. But only by putting aside selfishness and fear can this be attained.

This is a crucial moment in Massachusetts.

Brookline, Mass. (Miss) MARION SWIFT

This newspaper assumes no responsibility for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

An Important Ally

Down the Middle of the Road

What About 1944?

By Erwin D. Canham

Assuming that the war may still be in a critical phase in 1944, the United States faces a major political, constitutional, and moral challenge in the Presidential campaign. In time of war, or of world peace-making, we need the largest possible measure of internal unity. And yet next year we shall have to carry on a Presidential election. That is the dilemma we face. What can we do about it?

First, we should seek to close ranks today, in every possible way, instead of emphasizing and widening existing rifts.

Second, we should adjourn politics and campaigning until next year at the least, and confine our quadrennial spasm to as brief a period as we can.

Third, we should consider most carefully the cost of a change and the party representation—in Congress and the country—which will have to stand behind the next President if he is not to be stranded.

Boiled down into practical terms, this all means: Can the country contemplate a fourth term for President Roosevelt? Many will reply in the negative at once. To them any change, even involving an interregnum and a period of stultification, would be an improvement. They would contemplate dismantling a large part of the New Deal edifice and even taking apart much of the civilian war structure, replacing it with other administrators and viewpoints more in line with conservative thought. They want a "safe" man in the White House, and they think there are far better war administrators out of office than in.

* * *

On the other hand, there are those who fear such a change would mean a reign of confusion—temporary, perhaps, but no less damaging. Some of them are even prepared to put up with present drawbacks just to avoid the confusion and waste of a change. Above all, they fear the effects on world opinion of President Roosevelt's defeat at the polls. It would constitute a repudiation which they think would give new encouragement to our enemies and qualms to our allies.

There is one way in which the difficulties of a change-over could be minimized, and that would be the nomination on the Republican ticket of a man agreeing in most respects with the Roosevelt war and foreign policies. Then the world might understand that the change only sprang from the American nation's deep resistance to a President in office for 12 years or more.

A great many practical and baffling questions loom. It is first of all not certain that Mr. Roosevelt would receive the renomination of his party. Such a repudiation seems very improbable. But the way many Democrats in Congress have been speaking and voting, it almost appears that a sizable number would vote against Mr. Roosevelt's renomination. A growing number of Democrats who bitterly oppose the President seem even now to be organizing and preparing to block the fourth term.

* * *

On the Republican side, talk concentrates on Wendell L. Willkie and Gov. John W. Bricker of Ohio. Mr. Willkie has the opposition of many GOP leaders but has the support of many ordinary citizens and economic groups of great eminence. Governor Bricker has a good deal of delegate strength already pretty certain. Gov. Thomas E. Dewey of New York has repeatedly insisted he will not run. Gov. Harold F. Stassen of Minnesota is soon to enter the Navy. But there are several other GOP leaders with great willingness and regional strength.

Yet most of them, with the exception of Mr. Willkie, are either sharply critical of Roosevelt foreign and war policies or so noncommittal as to be alarming to all except professional cyclone-cellar politicians. In either case, they do not appear to offer the country much except a change. Mr. Willkie has tremendous obstacles in practical politics to overcome, but in Indiana in recent weeks he started to try to overcome them.

Altogether, it is not a pleasant picture. But for the war, a change would have been inevitable and relished by a big majority. But to change Presidents in wartime, especially if policies are to be changed fundamentally and it means a stalemate of months, is pretty disconcerting to many citizens.

This article is not covert propaganda for a fourth term. This newspaper was opposed in principle even to a third term. It is simply for the purpose of pointing out some difficulties, and suggesting the necessity for steady and patriotic thinking to win the war, retain unity, and save our constitutional government at the same time.

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Notice

For technical reasons, it has been found necessary to postpone publication of "The World We Have" series of articles until further notice.

The Wide Horizon

Drinking in the Movies

By Margaret Frakes

"Unnecessary drinking scenes." "Overemphasis on casual drinking." "Prolonged drinking mars an otherwise splendid film." Such comments appear frequently in estimates of motion pictures released by parents' organizations, women's clubs, religious publications and other agencies interested in the social and ethical implications of the screen. Protests of similar nature appear more frequently than any others in "letters to the editor" about motion pictures.

In an effort to secure facts that would prove or disprove the oft-stated assertion, the American Business Men's Research Foundation has just completed a survey of 275 Hollywood films released during the period of December, 1941, to December, 1942. Trained observers checked all first-run feature films appearing in the main theaters in downtown Chicago, plus a certain number of westerns playing in outlying districts.

Results show that of the 275 films considered, 221 contained drinking scenes, of which 67 could be termed "excessive" and 154 "slight." Drinking episodes totalled 915.

Mere recording of the number of drinking scenes, of course, does not necessarily cut a large figure. No one except the most literal-minded would insist that all drinking be eliminated from motion pictures. What tells the story is *how* these scenes are treated. What is pertinent is the answer to such questions as these: Is the use of liquor made to appear an approved habit, with pleasant results following? Is it treated realistically, with results which would naturally follow in real life? Does its use indicate that drinking is the ordinary, accepted accompaniment to daily living? Do heroes and heroines drink? Is drinking ever shown as a regrettable habit?

The survey indicates that in 55 per cent of the 915 episodes drinking is presented so as to imply approval of the practice. In 24 per cent, its use appears unattractive; in the remainder, no view is apparent.

* * *

Situations which portray drinking as an accepted part of social life, even the most casual observer realizes, often have nothing to do with the plot or with characterization. Settings of what pass for the usual in wealthy or even middle-class homes often include an elaborate bar or at least a table set up with decanter and glasses. It seems to many that such attractive representation of the use of liquor as the accepted "thing" is serving to break down long-held attitudes toward drinking as an undesirable habit.

Directors, when queried about the prevalence of incidental drinking, admit that it is unnecessary.

In none of the films in which drinking was treated as a problem was the character concerned shown as solving his problem by leaving liquor entirely alone. For instance, the report points out that in "Moontide" the hero forgoes drink and vagabondage for love of a girl, but he is shown later as joining others in celebrating his marriage via the bottle. In "Life Begins at 8:30," which dealt with the tragedy of a has-been actor whose indulgence in liquor has destroyed his career and wrecked his daughter's happiness, the solution lies not in his giving up drinking, but in offering himself up as partner in a marriage which promised much in the way of security.

A frequently-noted tendency in sophisticated comedy films is to work up a misunderstanding between the principals, then have them get delightfully tipsy, in which state their imagined problems float miraculously away, all is forgiven and nothing remains but prospects of a rosy future. Among examples of films using this device are listed "The Two-Faced Woman," "Bedtime Story," "The Lady Is Willing," "The Male Animal," "Are Husbands Necessary?" "The Gay Sisters," "Somewhere I'll Find You."

An analysis of situations in which the reasons that characters drink are apparent provides interesting material. Of 237 episodes where the reason was simply that drinking was "the natural casual thing to do," 67 per cent show no apparent results following, 16 per cent pleasant results, 17 per cent unpleasant.

Highest proportion of pleasant results, however, resulted when drinking was shown as indulged in so that the drinkers could get rid of inhibitions, become their "real selves." Among films listed as using this device are "This Above All," "They All Kissed the Bride," "Now, Voyager," "Woman of the Year."

* * *

Correspondence carried on by the American Business Men's Research Foundation during the course of the study with officers of the Production Code of the Motion Picture Producers and Distributors of America (the Hays Office) brought statements that the problem of drinking in motion pictures was receiving earnest consideration. Carl E. Millikan, secretary, wrote: "If you were to examine the files of correspondence between our office and the studios, you would realize that many scenes showing the use of intoxicating liquor are taken out of scripts before production."

The curve of incidence of drinking in films during the year of the study, however, would seem to indicate that there has been no appreciable lessening during that time.

The study has shown, the Foundation concludes, that there does exist a great deal of drinking in current feature motion pictures; that a considerable portion of it is portrayed as attractive, socially acceptable, and unharmful; and that a surprisingly large amount of it is incidental to the plot and could therefore be eliminated without affecting the development of story or character. From its correspondence with Production Code officials, however, the Foundation has hopes that as more and more protests are made by parents, by other individuals and organizations, a revision of the code will be a possibility.